

# THE POSING OF THE PARTS.

OR

A most plaine and easie way of examining the *Accidence and Grammar*,  
by Questions and Answeres, arising  
*directly out of the words of*  
the Rules.

Whereby all Schollars may attaine most speedily to the perfect learning, full vnderstanding, and  
*right-use thereof; for their happy proceeding*  
in the Latine tongue.

Gathered purposely for the benefit of Schooles, and  
*for the use and delights of Masters*  
and Schollars.

---

The fourth Edition, corrected, and enlarged with most  
*of the necessary questions inserted, both out of our*  
Latine Syntaxis & other Authors, which  
are wanting in our English rules.

---

*In omni disciplina, infirma est artis praeceptio, sine  
summa assidue exercitacionis.*

---

LONDON,

Printed by H. L. for Thomas Man, dwelling  
at the Talbot in Pater-noster-rowe.

1611.

\*64-99

# THE HISTORY OF THE BAY OF

THE BAY OF  
THE BAY OF

THE BAY OF  
THE BAY OF

THE BAY OF  
THE BAY OF

THE BAY OF  
THE BAY OF

THE BAY OF  
THE BAY OF

THE BAY OF  
THE BAY OF





To the VVorshipfull, his much re-  
spected friend, M<sup>r</sup>. Abraham Iohnson, Coun-  
saillour at the Law, of Lin-  
colnes Inne.

**N**Any haue been the wil-willers and furtherers of my la-  
bours, for our Grammar-schools: yet few there are to  
whom I owe more, than vnto your worthy and louing  
fathers, M. Iohnson and M. D. Chaderton; both  
for their direction and inconragement which they haue  
giuen me therein. Hauing therefore bethought mee to whom the Ques-  
tions of Grammar ( which are to make all difficulties in the Accidence  
& Grammar most plaine & easie, and which containe the very ground  
of all ) might most fitly appertaine; I finde none, after those vnto whom  
I haue dedicated my former School-labours, to whom these doe more of  
duty belong than vnto your selfe: that I may in some part. repay vn-  
to you, or at least vnto yours, that debt which I owe vnto themselves.  
And first for M. Iohnson your father: because hee hath yeelded vn-  
to me the greatest help ( next vnto my honorable Lord ) in laying the  
foundation of all my Schoole-trauels; both in setting me more earnest-  
ly therevnto, by his grane aduice, and also supporting me by his bounty,  
that I might bee able the better to goe through with the Worke. More-  
ouer, for that ( besides his singular endeaunours for the furtheraunce and  
aduancement of all good Learning; whereof both in Vniuersity, City  
and Countrey he hath giuen so good testimony ) I haue knowne none,  
who hath comne neere vnto him, in his great care, that the best, spee-  
diest, surest and most easie waies might be found out, for all Schooles,  
according to our receiued Grammar, and most approoued Schoole Au-  
thors, and the same to be made vniuersally knowne; that all men the  
meaneest both Masters and Scholars may proceed with delight, and all  
good Learning may goe happily forward. So for your father in law M.  
D. Chaderton: because hee hath not onely vouchsafed to peruse some  
part of my labours, and to afford me his iudgement and censure there-  
in

## THE EPISTLE

in, but hath also been pleased to afford some principall experiments, which himselfe hath observed. Who therefore can iustly mislike, that I thus dedicate unto you, this first Ground worke of our Grammar-school, contained in these questions? Which being rightly layed, it is concluded by the ioynt consent of all the learned, that the whole building must needs goe most happily forward. Yea, I dare bee bolde to as-  
 firme, that a schollar of any aptnesse, being made perfect in these ques-  
 tions ( which hee may learn together with his Accidence and Gram-  
 mar; and that as soon, as he would learne the bare rules alone, if not  
 much sooner ) shall finde such a furtherance to attaine those six helps of  
 Learning, which wise Socrates so much commends, as he shall goe for-  
 ward with all ease and cheerfullnesse ever after. That I may fully per-  
 swade all men of the truth hereof, I will first rehearse all the seuen  
 markes which Socrates giveth, of him who is fitted to make the  
 most excellent schollar, as our most learned School-master M. Al-  
 harn hath set them downe. His hopefull schollar must bee. 1. ΕΥ-  
 ΚΩΙΣ, that is, as hee expounds it, one apt of wit, and having all qua-  
 lities of minde, and parts of body, meet to serve Learning; as, wit,  
 will, tongue, voyce, face, stature and comelinesse. 2. ΜΝΗΜΟΝ, that is,  
 of good memory, which is called the mother of Learning. 3. ΦΙΛΟ-  
 ΜΑΘΗΣ, a lover of Learning; which love will overcome the hardest  
 learning in time: and without which, the schollar shall never attain  
 unto much. 4. ΦΙΛΟΤΟΝΟΣ, a lover of labour, one who still takes  
 paines at his book. 5. ΦΙΛΗΜΟΣ, one that is glad to heare and learne  
 of others. 6. ΨΥΝΙΣΤΗΣ, one that is apt to moove questions, desir-  
 ous to search out any doubt, not ashamed nor afraid to aske, un-  
 till hee bee fully satisfied. 7. ΦΙΛΕΥΧΩΙΟΣ, one that loveth to bee praised  
 of his father, master, or others for his well doing. A child of this  
 nature, thus loving praise, will fervently love and earnestly desire  
 Learning, gladly labour for it, willingly learne of others, boldly  
 aske any doubts. Now for these helps, though the two first be speci-  
 all benefits of nature, yet may they bee much increased and preser-  
 ved ( chiefly the Memory ) by this perfect understanding of all the  
 grounds of Grammar through this plaine order, so directly in all  
 things agreeing with their Accidence. But for the five last, there  
 will never any meanes bee found, whereby they will more speedily be  
 wrought, and appeare in children, than hereby; when they can an-  
 swere so readily and perfectly to every Grammar question. For this

## DEDICATORY.

(if they bee well applyed) will winne them such loue from their masters, and parents, and also such praise and commendations, from all vvhoe examine them, or heare them posed with so much ease thorough the plainnesse of it, as will make them to strine who shall carrie away most commendations; and so vvhoe shall take the most paines. And then the first Authors being seconded with the help of Grammaticall translations, so vsed as is prescribed, not to make them truants, but to lead them surely by the hand, past the difficulty of all schoole Learning, and still afterward with other new supplies of Commentaries and the like, shall make the vvhole way so delight-some, as they shall neuer wax wearie in all their course, but be enermore made more earnest to climb up to the top of all good Learning. If it bee objected, that questions of Accidence and Grammar haue been set forth by others; I answer that sundry haue indeed taken very profitable and commendable pains herein: To all them I acknowledge our Schooles much beholden; and this my Labour especially. And yet ayming at the same generall benefit and furtherance of Learning, vvhich they doe, I hope none of them can bee offended, if out of all of them laid and compared together, as they haue done before, and as it is in all other Learning, I haue endeauoured to gather one more plaine, easie, full, and more agreeing to our Accidence and Grammar in all things; and to make all their labours of much more vse to Schooles than ener heretofore, without iniurying any one of them, so far as I shall bee able. For besides that some points of principall vse, and arising directly out of the Booke, are wanting in all them, which beere you shall finde, they haue moreouer most of them many hard and strange questions intermixed, not so necessary for the first enterers, and vvhich doe much trouble the younger sort. Many also of those questions in them, vvhich are gathered directly, are placed out of the order of the Accidence, or else distinctions of the Chapters are not obserued, or they are set down in too obscure termes, or ouer-short for children to conceiue; that most both masters and schollars doe soon cast them out of hand, and that very few of them are knowne in our Grammar Schooles. I haue therefore laboured to drawe these so, as they may serue most fitly and easily, for all schooles, according to the course which must of necessity bee taken, so long as our Accidence and Grammar remaine; vvhich cannot bee altered, without very great inconueni-

## THE EPISTLE &c.

ces to Schooles, and setting both masters and schollars almost newly to begin, to bee acquainted with their new rules, or at the least to bring much disturbance. I have also striven to make them so plain, that not onely the Teachers, but even the young schollars themselves may oppose one another by them, and understand each thing fully. For the necessary questions, which I have adioyned onely for making the rest more cleare, I have set an Asterisk upon them, to distinguish them from those which are contained directly in the book, to use or omit as the Master will, and a hand pointing at some places which are of most necessary use. For other questions (to the end that our young schollars may not bee troubled at all with them, nor hindered by them in learning their Accidence, and yet may in fit time be acquainted with all of them, which shall bee most needfull: that nothing may be wanting hereunto to make our schollar a sound Grammarian) I purpose (God willing) still more and more, so much as shall be thought fit, to set them briefly in the margin sower against the rules to which they belong, as I have done some already; or else in the end, most shortly by themselves. Accept this beginning as a token of my thankfulnessse to those your grave fathers, who have deserved so well of the Church of God, and of all good learning, that I wish to keepe a perpetuall memory of them; and withall, as a pledge of my thankfull affection even unto your selfe for your antient love, and of my hearty desire to adde somewhat to yours by these and other my trauels. Accept them as a witnesse of my unfained study for that good, which I trust shall hereby be conveyed unto Schooles and all good learning, in making, the first entrance so even, as that it may bee run in with all loving emulation. By the welcome and kinde entertainment of my first labours, I shall bee more encouraged to goe forward with the worke during my life; untill I may either put the last hand unto it, or that others after me may supply whatsoever is wanting in my poore indentours, being thus happily entred into, and whereof I daily receive more comfort and encouragement. January. 12. 1611.

Yours in all thankfull affection;

JOHN BRINSLEY.



To the painefull Schoole-maister desirous  
to reape sound fruites of his Labours.

**F**irst cause your Scholer, in learning his Accidence, and these other Rules of Grammar adjoynd, to vnderstand them so wel as your Leasure will serue (at the first, according to the tenour of these questions or the like) to get them perfectly without booke, and to keepe them carefully by daily repetition of Parts.

2 After hee hath so learned them, you shall finde it no losse of labour, if you exercise him for a moneth or six weekes space in answering to these questions; so to haue the meaning of the rules more fully, first of those in the Roman letter; then of those in the Italica: which hee will soone doe, hauing formerly learned the Rules without booke.

Thus may a whole Forme goe together.

3 I finde a singular benefit heereby in causing all my lowest to stand or sit together, and so my selfe, or some one to bestow halfe an hower, or an hower each euening in posing them according to these questions, one onely answering, the rest hearkening; and especially in declining Nounes and Verbs, and in Conjugating, vntill they bee very readie therein. This will bring much credit to the Schoole, a commendable strift among the children, and cause them to goe forward with vnderstanding and chearefulness.

4 This may serue for a direction to the weaker sort,  
for

## *The Epistle to the School-masters.*

for examining, or Posing parts; whence the Booke hath the name.

Lastly, by this helpe, the children may learne to dispute scholarlike, one with another, beginning their question euer at an Itallike Capitall 2. and so proceeding in all other questions depending thereon, vntill they come to another Itallike Capitall 2. or chiefe question. Hereby the Childrens wits will be maruelously sharpened, and they encouraged to proceede with all good audacity and ingenuous emulation.

*Make triall: and, finding the blessing,  
gine God the glory.*

---

---





## THE POSING OF *the Accidence.*

Q. **W**hat Booke doe you learne?

A. The *Accidence*.

Q. What booke is the *Accidence*?

A. A booke vvhich teacheth the first grounds of the Latine tongue,

\* Q. VVhy is it called the \* *Accidence*?

A. Because it teacheth first and chiefly the *Accidents*; that is, the things

belonging to the parts of speech.

\* Q. Into how many parts is your *Accidence* diuided?

A. Into two. First, an Introduction of the eight parts of the Latine speech. Secondly, the Construction of the eight parts of speech.

\* Q. VVhat meane you by an Introduction of the eight parts of speech?

A. An entring, or leading-in the learner, as by the hand, to know the eight parts of speech.

\* Q. VVhat meane you by the Construction of the eight parts of speech?

A. The construing or framing, and setting together of the eight parts of speech.

Q. VVhere begins the Introduction of the eight parts of speech?

A. At *In speech*.

Q. Where beginneth the Construction of the eight parts of speech?

A. At *For the due ioyning of words, &c.*

B

Q. VVhat

\* Some think it to be so called of *Accedo*, as a thing comming to, or whereby the learners do come to the Grammar, or enter first into the knowledge of the Latine tongue; but the it should be called the *Accidence*, *e* long; not *Accidence*, *i* short.

\* Speech is properly the vtering of our minde by words, or the words whereby we vter our minde.

\* Some make but foure parts of speech; Noun, Verb, Aduerbe, Conjunction : because Pronounes, & Participles may be ioyned to the Nounes; Prepositions and Interiections, to the Aduerbs.

\* Or because their last letter or syllable may be changed into other letters or syllables.

\* That many Nounes and Verbs are vndeclined, is in regard of vse, that they are not wont to be declined; not in regard of the nature of the words.

Q. What meane you by these words, \* *In speech*?

A. In euery tongue or language; as namely, in the Latine speech or tongue, which wee are to learne.

Q. How many parts then are there of the Latine speech?

A. \* Eight : Noun, Pronoun, Verbe, Participle, Aduerbe, Conjunction, Preposition, Interiection.

Q. Are there no moe parts of all your Latine speech but onely eight?

A. No : for euery word whereof speech is made, is one of these eight parts. ] It is either a Noun, or a Pronoun, Verb, or one of the rest. Though there be many thousand words, yet each is one of these.

Q. How many parts of speech are declined? how many vndeclined?

A. The foure first are declined : the 4. last vndeclined.

Q. Why are the foure first parts said to be declined?

A. Because \* they may bee \* declined : that is, they may be varied or changed, from the first ending or termination, into diuers endings: ] as, *Magister, magistrum, magistro. Amo, amas, amat.*

Q. VVhy are the rest called vndeclined?

A. Because they cannot be so declined or changed: as, *hodie, cras, ad.*

Q. How many parts of speech are declined with case? how many without?

A. Three with case, one without case.

\* Q. VVhich three parts are declined with case?

A. Noun, Pronoun, and Participle with case : Verbe without case.

### Of a Noun.

Q. Which is the first part of speech?

A. A Noun.

Q. VVhat is a Noun?

A. A Noun, is the name of a \* thing, that may be seene, felt, heard, or vnderstood.

\* *Nihil*, is a Noun, thogh it signifie nothing : because it is not ment properly nothing at all, but

a thing of no value hauing the name of *bilum*, the black in the top of a Beane : as *nihil*, or *ne-bilum*, not so much as the black in a Beane.

Q. What



Q. What meane you, when you say a Noun is the name of a thing.

A. It is \* a word that signifieth the name by which wee call \* In Gram- any thing whatsoeuer may be seene, felt, heard, or vnderstood, mar we haue

Q. Giue me examples of it.

A. A hand *manus*, a house *domus*, goodnes *bonitas*.

\* Q. Is a hand a Noun?

A. A hand it selfe is not a Noun: but the word signifying a hand, is a Noun.

Q. How many sorts of Nounes haue you?

A. Two: a Noun Substantiue, and a Noun Adiectiue.

Q. What is a Noun Substantiue?

A. A Noun Substantiue is that standeth by it selfe, and requireth not another word to bee ioyned with it to shew the signification of it.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. It is the name of a thing which may bee vnderstood of it selfe, without the help of any other word to shew it by: as, a hand, a booke.

Q. How know you when a word may bee vnderstood of it selfe?

A. If vsually I may fitly put [*a*] or [*the*] before it, or if I cannot fitly ioine this word *thing* vnto it; as, a booke, the light.

\* Q. What are then the vsuall notes or markes in English, to know a Noun Substantiue by?

A. *A* or *the*, or if I cannot fitly put this word *thing* after it.

Q. With how many Articles is a Noun Substantiue declined?

A. With one: as, *hic Magister*, a Master; or with two at the most: as, *hic & hac Parens*, a father or mother.

Q. What is a Noun Adiectiue?

A. That cannot stand by it selfe in reason or signification, but requireth to be ioyned with another word.

\* Q. What meane you, when you say, a Noun Adiectiue is that cannot stand by it selfe?

A. I meane, it is the name of such a thing, as cannot bee fully vnderstood of it selfe, without the helpe of another word to be ioyned with it to make it plaine.

Q. Shew me an example how ?

A. *Bonus* good, is a Noun Adiectiue : for when any one speakes of good ; I know he meanes something that is good ; but I know not what thing it is that hee calleth good , except hee put some other word vnto it : as , a good boy ; a good house ; or the like.

\* Q. Haue you any speciall marke to know a Noun Adiectiue by ?

A. Yes If I may put this word *thing* to it, it is a Noun Adiectiue ; as , a good thing , an euill thing.

Q. V What is a Noun Adiectiue declined with ?

A. Either with three terminations , or with three Articles.

Q. How with three terminations ?

A. As , *Bonus , bona , bonum*.

Q. How with three Articles ?

A. As , *Hic et hac lenis et hoc lenis* light.

Q. How many sorts of Noun Substantiues are there ?

A. Two : Proper and Common.

Q. Which is a Noun Substantiue Proper ?

A. Such a Noun or name as is proper to the thing that it betokeneth , or signifieth : or which belongeth but to one thing properly , as *Edwardus* , Edward ; and so each mans proper name.

Q. What is a Noun Substantiue Common ?

A. Euery Noun which is common to moe : or which is the common name of all things of that sort : as *homo* , a man , is the common name to all men ; so a house , a city , vertue.

Q. How many things belong to a Noun ?

A. My booke sets downe fise ; \* Number , Case , Gender , Declension , and Comparison.

\* Forme & figure belong to all words : for euery word is Primitiue or Deriuatiue , which is called the form : and Simple or Compound , which is called the figure. Primitiue , which is of it selfe. Deriuatiue , which is deriued of another. Simple , is a word not made of moe. Compound is a word mingled of moe.

### Numbers of Nounes.

Q. H Ow many \* Numbers are there in a Noun ?

A. Two : the Singular and the Plurall.

Q. What is the singular Number ?

A. That which speaketh but of one thing ; as , *Lapis* a stone ; meaning

\* Numbers belong to all parts of Speech which are declined.

## The Declensions of Nounes.

Q. What follow next after Genders?

A. Declensions.

\* Q. What call you a Declension?

A. A varying of a word into cases, for the varying and changing of the first name of a word, into diuerse other endings, called cases.

Q. How many Declensions of Nounes are there?

A. a Fiue.

Q. How will you knowe of what Declension a Noun is?

A. By the termination of the Genitiue case singular.

\* Q. What meane you by termination?

A. The end of a word in the last letter or syllable.

Q. How endes the Genitiue case singular of the first Declension?

A. In a diphthong.

Q. How endeth the Datiue?

A. b In a diphthong, &c.

Q. What is your example of the first Declension?

A. *Musa*.

\* Q. What serues this example for chiefly?

A. This, & all other examples following in each Declension, serue to shew their rules by, and also to decline or frame others like vnto them.

Q. Decline *Musa*, and giue the English with it in euery case, according to the signs of the cases.

A. Singular. Nom. *hæc musa* a song.

Gen. *huius musæ*, of a song.

Dat. *hnic musæ* to a song.

Accus. *hanc musam* the song.

Vocat. *O musa* O song.

a Sundry Greeke words made Latine words, yet declined wholly or in part, after the Greeke manner, cannot bee referred to any of these fiue Declensions properly, as *Titan*, *Pan*, *Daphnis*, and the like, being of the fift Declension in Greeke. So Feminines in o, hauing the Genitiue in *us*, and the Accusatiue in o, as, *Sappho*, *Manto*, *Clio*, *Dido*, *Eche*, &c. which belong to the fourth Declension of the contracts ending in o, as, *Leto*, Gen. *Letoos*, *Letous*, Accus. *Letoa*, *Leto*. So *Anchises*, of the first; *Penelope*, of the second; & others of other Declensions.

b The rest of the terminations, both in this and all other Declensions, may bee posed thus by the Accidence.

Make your schollar perfect in this kind of declining of Nounes & conjugating Verbes, & you shall soone finde the benefit of it about that which you will imagine, by posing them accordingly till they can giue you any case or Person.

Q. Shew me an example how ?

A. *Bonus* good, is a Noun Adiectiue : for when any one speakes of good, I know he meanes something that is good; but I know not what thing it is that hee calleth good, except hee put some other word vnto it: as, a good boy; a good house; or the like.

\*Q. Haue you any speciall marke to know a Noun Adiectiue by ?

A. Yes If I may put this word *thing* to it, it is a Noun Adiectiue; as, a good thing, an euill thing.

Q. VVhat is a Noun Adiectiue declined with ?

A. Either with three terminations, or with three Articles.

Q. How with three terminations ?

A. As, *Bonus, bona, bonum.*

Q. How with three Articles ?

A. As, *Hic et hac lenis et hoc leue* light.

Q. How many sorts of Noun Substantiues are there ?

A. Two: Proper and Common.

Q. Which is a Noun Substantiue Proper ?

A. Such a Noun or name as is proper to the thing that it betokeneth, or signifieth : or which belongeth but to one thing properly; as *Edwardus*, Edward; and so each mans proper name.

Q. What is a Noun Substantiue Common ?

A. Euery Noun which is common to moe : or which is the common name of all things of that sort : as *homo*, a man, is the common name to all men; so a house, a city, vertue.

Q. How many things belong to a Noun ?

A. My booke sets downe fise ; \* Number, Case, Gender, Declention, and Comparifon.

\* Forme & figure belong to all words: for euery word is Primitiue or Deriuatiue, which is called the form : and Simple or Compound, which is called the figure. Primitiue, which is of it selfe. Deriuatiue, which is deriued of another. Simple, is a word not made of moe. Compound is a word mingled of moe.

### Numbers of Nounes.

\* Numbers belong to al parts of Speech which are declined.

Q. **H**ow many \* Numbers are there in a Noun ?

A. Two: the Singular and the Plurall.

Q. What is the singular Number ?

A. That which speaketh but of one thing; as, *Lapis* a stone; meaning

## The Declensions of Nouns.

Q. What follow next after Genders?

A. Declensions.

\* Q. What call you a Declension?

A. A varying of a word into cases, for the varying and changing of the first name of a word, into diuerse other endings, called cases.

Q. How many Declensions of Nounes are there?

A. a Fiue.

Q. How will you knowe of what Declension a Noun is?

A. By the termination of the Genitiue case singular.

\* Q. What meane you by termination?

A. The end of a word in the last letter or syllable.

Q. How endes the Genitiue case singular of the first Declension?

A. In a diphthong.

Q. How endeth the Datiue?

A. b In a diphthong, &c.

Q. What is your example of the first Declension?

A. *Musa*.

\* Q. What serues this example for chiefly?

A. This, & all other examples following in each Declension, serue to shew their rules by, and also to decline or frame others like vnto them.

Q. Decline *Musa*, and giue the English with it in euery case, according to the signs of the cases.

A. Singular. Nom. *hæc musa* a song.

Gen. *huius musæ*, of a song.

Dat. *hnic musæ* to a song.

Accus. *hanc musam* the song.

Vocat. *O musa* O song.

a Sundry Greeke words made Latine words, yet declined wholly or in part, after the Greeke manner, cannot bee referred to any of these fiue Declensions properly, as *Titan, Pan, Daphnis*, and the like, being of the fift Declension in Greeke. So Feminines in o, hauing the Genitiue in *us*, and the Accusatiue in o, as, *Sappho, Manto, Clio, Dido, Eccho*, &c. which belong to the fourth Declension of the contracts ending in o, as, \* *Leto*, Gen. *Letoos, Letous*, Accus. *Letoa, Leto*. So *Anchises*, of the first; *Penelope*, of the second; & others of other Declensions.

b The rest of the terminations, both in this and all other Declensions, may bee posed thus by the Accidence.

Make your schollar perfect in this kind of declining of Nounes & coniugating Verbes, & you shall soone finde the benefit of it about that which you will imagine, by posing them accordingly till they can giue you any case or Person.

C

Ablat.

Ablat. *ab hac musa* from a song.

Plural. Nom. *hae musae* songs.

Gen. *harum musarum* of songs.

Dat. *his musis* to songs.

Accus. *has musas* the songs.

Vocat. *O musa* O songs.

Ablat. *ab his musis* from songs.

Q. Why do you giue *a*, for the signe of the Nominatiue case? and *the*, of the Accusatiue?

A. Because these are the most vsuall signs of these cases, and may most fitly serue hereunto.

Q. Giue me the signes of the cases by themselves.

A. *A*, of, *to*, *the*, *O*, from, or *fro*.

Q. Decline *Musa* with the English first.

A. A song, *musa*: of a songs *muse*: to a song, *musae*: the song, *musam*: O song, *O musa*: from a song *ab hac musa*.

Plur. Songs, *musae*: of songs, *musarum*: to songs, *musis*: the songs *musas*: O songs, *muse*: from songs, *ab his musis*.

\* Q. Why doe you decline them so?

A. Because giuing English to the Latine, will teach me to construe & parse Latine speedily: and giuing Latine to English, will help me as much for making Latine.

a Q. Doe your Datiues and Ablatiues plurall, end alwaies in *is*, in the first Declension?

A. No: *Filia* and *nata* are excepted, which make the Datiue and Ablatiue plural in *is*, or in *abus*; so likewise *anima*. Also *Dea*, *mula*, *equa*, *liberta*, which end in *abus* onely; as, *Deabus*, *mula-bus*: not *deis*, *malis*.

a For other questions concerning the Declensions severally, because they are very many, and ouerhard for children, I take it much better for the Teachers, to shew them to their schollars out of the Latin rules (where most of them are set downe at large) as their schollars shal haue occasion to learn them, in their Author., then either to trouble their memories, or margents with them.

## The second Declension.

Q. How ends the Genitiue case singular of the second Declension?

A. In

## The second Declension.

II

A. In *i*.

Q. How the Dative?

A. In *o*, &c.

Q. Giue me an example of the second Declension.

A. *Hic Magister*, a Master.

Q. Decline *Magister* as you decline *Musa*: that is, both Latine before the English, and English before the Latine.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic Magister*, a master.

Gen. *Huius Magistri*, of a master, &c.

Q. Doth your Vocative case in the second Declension end alwaies like the Nominative?

A. No: but for most part.

Q. How many exceptions haue you of it?

A. Three: first, of Nounes ending in *us*. Secondly of proper names of men, ending in *ius*. Thirdly, of some common Nounes, making their Vocative in *e*, or in *us*.

Q. When the Nominative endeth in *us*, how must the Vocative end?

A. In *e*: as *Dominus*, *O Domine*.

Q. Doe all words in (*d*) *us*, make the Vocative in *e*?

A. Yea, all but two: *Dens* that makes *O Dens*, and *Filius* that makes *O Fili*.

Q. If the word bee a proper name of a man ending in *ius*, how must the Vocative end?

A. (*e*) In *i*: as, *Georgius*, *O Georgi*.

Q. How many words haue you which make the Vocative in *e*, or in *us*?

A. Six: *agnus*, *lucus vulgus*, *populus*, *chorus*, *fluvius*: for, *agnus* makes *agne*, vel *agnus* in the vocative case: so all the rest.

Q. Are Nounes of the Neuter Gen. declined like Nouns of the Masculine and Feminine?

A. No: all Nounes of the Neuter Gender, of what Declension soeuer they be, haue three like cases in either number.

Q. What three cases are those?

A. The Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative.

Q. And how do these 3. cases end in the plurall number?

A. *f* In *a*.

the Nomi: but, rather thus, *O Luna*, non est *Latinius* Endimion rubori sib. *f* This is ment onely

*b* This is only to be vnderstood of

Nounes of the second Declension; for

in the fourth, *manus* makes

*O manus*: & of words of the

Masculine or Feminine Gender onely, not

of the Neuter.

*c* Words ending in *us*, also

of the second Declension,

make the Vocative like-

wise in *e*, like words in *us*,

as, *logos*, *O loge*.

*d* *Panthus* and *Oedipus*, hauing

the Vocative in *us*, are not

of the second Declension in Latine,

but of the third of con-

tracts in

Greek, like

*Basilus*, *O Basilus*.

*e* If *Latinius* be for *Latini*,

in the Vocative as the Gra-

mar rule applieth it, us an

*Atticism*, that is, after the

*Attick* dialect, the Voca-

like



of Nounes which are regular, that is, declined after the common manner, not of irregulars or heteroclitis, as words wanting the Plural number or the like. *g* *Ambo* & *duo*, are found to be the same in all Genders, like as *duo* in Greeke: as, *ambo anguis*. for *ambos angues*, or *angues*. *Plaut.* Here declining of Latine before may suffice: and so in Adiectives. For the particular difficult questions in this declension as in the rest, see the Latine rules at large, as I directed before.

*Q.* Giue mee an example of the Neuter Gender, and decline it both wayes, as you did *Musa*.

*A.* Sing. Nom. *hoc regnum*, a kingdome. Gen. *huius regni*, of a kingdome. So, a kingdome, *regnum*: of a kingdome, *regni*, &c.

*Q.* Are no words excepted from being thus declined?

*A.* Yes: *g* only *ambo* and *duo* of the first and second Declension; which make the Neuter Gender in *o*, as *ambo*, not *amba*: and the Dative and Ablative in *bus*; as, *ambobus*, *ambabus*, *ambobus*, not *ambis*.

*Q.* Decline *Ambo* with the English.

*A.* Plur. *Ambo*, both Masculines: *ambe*, both Feminines: *ambo*, both Neuters. So in the rest.

### The third Declension.

*Q.* How ends the Genitive case singular of the third Declension?

*A.* In *is*, &c.

*Q.* Giue me an example of the third Declension, declined as before both wayes.

*A.* Sing. Nom. *hic lapis*, a stone.

Gen. *huius lapidis*, of a stone, &c.

So, Nom. *hic et haec Parens*, a father or mother.

Gen. *huius Parentis*, of a father or mother, &c.

Thus againe English first.

### The Fourth Declension.

*Q.* How ends the Genitive case singular of the fourth Declension?

*A.* In *us*.

*Q.* Giue an example.

*A.* Sing. Nom. *haec manus*, a hand, &c.



Q. **H**ow ends the Genitiue case singular of the fifth Declension?

**a** How this Genitiue case is sometimes in *e*, sometimes in *ii*, see the Latine rules.

A. In *ii*.

Q. Giue an example.

A. Sing. Nom. *hic merides*, a noone time of the day, &c.

Q. Of what Gender are Nounes of the fifth Declension?

A. Of the Feminine Gender, except *merides* and *dies*.

Q. Shew mee how the Genitiue case singular ends in each Declension together.

\* A. Of the first in *b* a diphthong, as, \* These are to bee made perfect by continuall posing each way.

*Musa*.

The second in *i*: as, *Magistri*.

The third in *is*: as, *lapidis*.

The fourth in *us*: as, *manus*.

The fifth in *ii*: as, *meridies*.

Q. Shew mee how the Dative ends, and so all the rest in order.

A. The Dative case singular of the first, in a diphthong: as, *Musae*.

The second in *o*: as, *Magistro*.

The third in *i*: as, *Lapidi*.

The fourth in *ui*, as, *Manui*.

The fifth in *ei*, as *Meridiei*.

The Accusative case singular

Of the first in *am*: as, *Musam*.

The second in *um*, as, *Magistrum*.

The third in *em*, or, *im*: as, *Lapidem*, *sitim*.

The fourth in *um*: as, *Manum*.

The fifth in *em*: as, *Meridiem*.

The Vocative for the *c* most part like the Nominative.

The Ablative case singular

Of the first in *a*: as, *Musa*.

The second in *o*: as, *Magistro*.

That *Pithias* and *Dorias*, names of women, do make the vocat. in *ae*, is after the Attick Dialect in Greeke, making the Vocat. like the Nom. These wordes are also rather to bee taken to bee of the second Declension in Greeke, then of the first; and their termination after the manner of the barbarous tongue, from which they were taken.

*b* Some words of the first Declension haue the Genitiue singular in *ae*, as, *Familiae*, *aurae*, *terrae*, &c. in imitation of words of the second Declension in Greeke, which end in *da*, *tha*, *ra*, and *a pur*; viz. which haue a vowel before *a*. This is called *Gracismus*, that is, an imitation of the Greeke. Other words haue *ai*, for *a*: as *pistai*, *aulai*, for *pista*, *aula*. This is called *Archaismus*: an imitation of the ancient kinde of speaking. Heereof also see the Latine rules.

*c* In the first Declension, the Vocat. is like the Nom. except in Greek words in *ae*, which make the Vocat. in *a*; and in *es*, which make the vocat. in *a*, or in *e*.

¶ The Ablative of the third is oft in *i*: as, *par-ti, colli, cini, iusti, &c.* by reason of the usual change of *e*, into *i*, amongst the Ancients, like as *here*, and *heri*, &c.

¶ The third in *e* or *i*: as, *Lapide, tristi*.  
The fourth in *u*: as, *Mann*.  
The fifth in *e*: as, *Meridie*.

The Nominative case plurall  
Of the first in *e* diphthong: as, *Musa*.  
The second in *i*: as, *Magistri*.  
The third in *es*: as, *Lapides*.  
The fourth in *us*: as, *Mannus*.  
The fifth in *es*: as, *Meridies*.

The Genitive case plurall  
Of the first in *arum*: as, *Musarum*.  
The second in *orum*: as, *Magistorum*.  
The third in *um*, or *ium*: as, *Lapidum, tristium*.  
The fourth in *ium*: as, *Mannum*.  
The fifth in *erum*: as, *Meridierum*.

The Dative case Plurall  
Of the first in *is*: as, *Musis*.  
The second in *is*: as, *Magistris*.  
The third in *ibus*: as, *Lapidibus*.  
The fourth in *ibus*, or *ubus*: as *manibus, arcubus*.  
The fifth in *ebus*: as, *Meridiebus*.  
The Accusative case plurall  
Of the first in *as*: as, *Musas*.  
The second in *os*: as, *Magistros*.  
¶ The third in *es*: as, *Lapides*.  
The fourth in *us*: as, *Mannus*.  
The fifth in *es*: as, *meridies*.  
The Vocative plurall is ever like the Nominative.  
The Ablative plurall, is ever the same with the Dative.

¶ Scholars beeing made perfect in these terminations, will soon growe to readinesse in giuing any case of a Noun, and keeping them most surely.

¶ Give mee shortly the terminations alone, in euerie case together.

A. Of the Genitive case singular, *ae, i, ei*.  
Of the Dative, *e, o, i, ei*.  
Of the Accusative, *am, um, em, um, om, om*.  
Of the Ablative, *a, o, e, u, e*.

Nominatiue plurall, *a, i, es, us, es.*

Gen. (f) *arum, orum, um* or *ium, ium, erum.*

Datiu. *is, is, bus, ibus, or ubus, ebus.*

Accus. *as, os, es, us, es.*

Vocatiue like the Nominatiue.

Ablat. *is, is, bus, ibus* or *ubus, ebus.*

\* Q. Are there no speciall terminations of the Nominatiue cases in each Declension, to knowe the Declensions by?

A. Not certaine: yet these are the most vsuall in words which are meerly Latine, and regular.

The Nomi. case of the first endeth in *a*. Of the second, in *r, us*, or *m*. Of the third, in *c, es, i, or, s, t, x*. Of the fourth, in *us*. Of the fifth, in *es*.

the Greek, or of other strange tongues: as *am*, in the first Declension, is a termination of the Hebrew; *as, es, e* long of the Greek, &c. Of these more fully see M. Leishes Questions, in his obseruations of the Declensions of Nouns.

f For *Dardanidum*, is vsed  
Dardanidum,  
by the figure  
Syncope; so *An-  
chisadum*; *Tro-  
genum*: like  
as *virum* for  
*virorum*, in the  
second.  
g Other ter-  
minations are  
either of  
words com-  
ming from

## The Declining of Adiectiues.

Q. NOW that we haue done with Nounes Substantiues, what are we to come to next?

A. To Nounes Adiectiues.

Q. How many sorts of Adiectiues are there?

A. Two: Adiectiues declined with three terminations, and Adiectiues declined with three Articles.

Q. What Adiectiues are of three terminations?

A. Such as haue in most cases three terminations ] that is, three diuers endings, shewing their Genders, as *Bonus, bona, bonum*.

Q. \* How know you their Genders by their terminations?

A. The first word, as *Bonus*, is the Masculine: the second, as *Bona*, is the Feminine: the third, as *Bonum*, is the Neuter.

\* Q. What if they haue but one termination, that is, if they haue but one word in any case, as *Abla. Bonis*, what Gender is the word then?

A. That word is of all Genders.

Q. What

*a* Adiectiues ending in *us*, *er*, or *ur*, are declined like *bonus* : except *vetus*, *veteris*, ending in *us* : and those in *er*, which may end also in *is*, as *Campester*, & his fellows : with *cicur*, *cicuri*, in *ur* : and these following, which are declined like *unus*.

*Q.* What is the example to decline words of three terminations by ?

*A.* *Bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*, good.

*Q.* How decline you *Bonus* with the English with it ?

*A.* *Bonus*, a good masculine : *bona*, a good feminine : *bonum*, a good Neuter. Geni. *Boni*, of a good masculine : *bona*, of a good feminine : *boni*, of a good neuter. So in the rest.

*Q.* Are all Adiectiues of three terminations declined like *bonus* ?

*A.* All, except eight with their compounds : which make the Genitiue case singular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*.

*Q.* What are those declined like ?

*A.* Like *unus*, *a*, *um*.

*Q.* Hath *unus* the plurall number ?

*A.* No : except when it is ioyned with a word lacking the singular number.

*Q.* VVhich are those other vvords which are so declined like *unus*, hauing the Genitiue case singular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i* ?

*A.* *b c Totus*, *solus*, and also *ullus*, *alius*, *alter*, *uter*, and *neuter*.

*Q.* Are these in all things declined like *unus* .

*A.* Yes : sauing that the five last, that is *ullus*, *alius*, *alter*, *uter*, and *neuter*, doe want the Vocatiue case : and *alius* makes *alind*, not *alium*, in the Neuter Gender.

*Q.* Of what Declension are Nounes of three terminations, as *Bonus*, *bona*, *bonum* ?

*A.* Of the first and second ] for the first word, as *Bonus*, is declined like *Magister* or *Dominus* ; the second, as *bona*, is declined like *Musa* ; the third, as *bonum*, is declined like *Regnum*.

*Q.* VVhich do you call Adiectiues of three Articles ?

*A.* Such as wee put Articles to, in euery case, to expresse their Genders : as, Nom. *Hic*, *hac* et *hoc* *Felix*. Gen. *huius* *felicitas*, &c. *Hic* et *hac* *tristis*, & *hoc* *triste*.

*Q.* Of what Declension are all nounes of three Articles ?

*A.* Of the third Declension.

*Q.* What Genders are Adiectiues of 3. Articles of ?

*A.* Of the Common of three.

\* *Q.* If

\* Q. If Adiectiues haue but one termination in any case, as *Felix*, what Gender is that of?

A. Of all three Genders.

Q. If they haue two terminations, as *Tristis* and *Triste*, what Gender are those words of?

A. The first, as *Tristis*, is the Masculine & Feminine Gender: the second, as *Triste*, is the Neuter.

\* Q. What are all Adiectiues of three Articles declined like?

A. If they haue but one ending in the Nominatiue case (as, *felix* or *audax*) they are declined like *felix*. If they haue two, like *tristis* and *triste*, *levis* and *leue*, they are declined like *tristis*.

## Comparisons of Nouns Adiectiues.

Q. What else belongeth to a Noun besides Number, Case, Gender and Declension?

A. Comparison.

\* Q. What is Comparison?

A. The altering the signification of a word into more or lesse by degrees.

Q. Doth Comparison belong to all Nouns?

A. No: it belongs properly to none but to Adiectiues.

Q. May all Adiectiues be compared?

A. No: none but onely such whose signification may encrease or be diminished.

\* Q. What is it for Adiectiues to haue their signification increased or diminished?

A. To bee made more or lesse: as, hard, harder, hardest. So back again; hardest, harder, hard.

\* Q. What mean you by a degree of Comparison?

A. Euery word, that alters the signification by more or lesse, is a degree.

Q. How many degrees of Comparison are there?

A. Three: the Positiue, the Comparatiue, & the Superlatiue.

D

Q. Which

Some Substantiues are compared but only by abuse, not properly, as also some pronouns. No words are compared properly but Adiectiues, & Adverbs coming of them. Participles, when they are changed into Adiectiues, and some Prepositions changed into Adverbs, may be compared thereupon,

Q. VVhich is the Positiue degree?

A. That which betokeneth a thing absolutely, without excele.

Q. VVhat meane you by a thing absolutely, without excele?

\* The Positiue is improperly called a degree of Comparison.

A. Such a thing as *a* signifieth neither more nor lesse; but is absolute of it selfe, without beeing compared, or without hauing respect to any other; as, *Durus* hard.

Q. VVhat call you the Comparatiue degree?

A. The Comparatiue is that which somewhat exceedeth the positiue in signification.

Q. VVhat meane you by exceeding the Positiue?

A. The Comparatiue is a word drawne from the Positiue, wherein the signification of the Positiue is somewhat increased, or made more: ] as, *Durior* harder, or more hard; *minor* lesse, or more little.

\* Q. what is the signe of the Comparatiue degree?

A. *More*: either being set downe or vnderstood.

Q. Of what is the Comparatiue degree formed, and how?

A. Of the first case of the Positiue that endeth in *i*, by putting to *or*, for the Masculine and Feminine Gender; and *us*, for the Neuter.

\* Q. Shew me how.

A. Of *Durus*, *dura*, *durum*, the Genitiue case is *duri*: which by putting to *or*, is made *durior*: and by putting to *us*, is made *durius*. ] So the Comparatiue degree, is *hic & hoc durior*, for the Masculine and Feminine, and *hoc durius* for the Neuter. So also of *Tristi* and *Dulci*.

Q. What is the Superlatiue degree?

A. The Superlatiue exceedeth his Positiue in the highest degree ] that is, it increaseth the signification of the Positiue to the highest: so that one thing beeing compared with many, is said to bee most of all this thing or that: as *Durissimus*, hardest, or most hard.

Q. VVhence is the Superlatiue degree formed?

A. Of the first case of the Positiue that endeth in *i*, by putting to it the letter *s*, and the word *simus*: as, if I put to *duri*, *s*; and *simus*, it is made *durissimus*.

Q. How

\* 2. How doe you compare these three degrees?

A. By declining all three degrees together. in each Case and every Gender; I meane each Gender in every case together: as,

Sing. Nom.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Durus, durior, durissimus.} \\ \text{Dura, durior, durissima.} \\ \text{Durum, durius, durissimum.} \end{array} \right.$

Genit.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Duri, durioris, durissimi.} \\ \text{Durae, durioris, durissima.} \\ \text{Duri, durioris, durissimi.} \end{array} \right.$

This Table heedfully obserued, will  
teach presently to form Comparisons, by  
declining all three degrees together.

Cafe.	Article.	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Nom.	Hic	Durus,	durior,	durissimus.
	Hæc	Dura,	durior,	durissima.
	Hoc	Durum.	durius,	durissimum.
Genit.	Huius	Duri,	durioris,	durissimi.
	Huius	Duræ,	durioris,	durissima.
	Huius	Duri,	durioris,	durissimi.
Dat.	Huic	Duro,	duriori,	durissimo.
	Huic	Duræ,	duriori,	durissima.
	Huic	Duro,	duriori,	durissimo.
Accus.	Hunc	Durum,	durio rem,	durissimum.
	Hanc	Duram,	durio rem,	durissimam.
	Hoc	Durum,	durius,	durissimum.
Nom.	Hic	Fælix,	fælicior,	fælicissimus.
	Hæc	Fælix,	fælicior,	fælicissima.
	Hoc	Fælix,	fælicius,	fælicissimum.
Genit.	Huius	Fælicis,	fælicioris,	fælicissimi.
	Huius	Fælicis,	fælicioris,	fælicissima.
	Huius	Fælicis,	fælicioris,	fælicissimi.
Nom.	Hic	Tristis,	tristior,	tristissimus.
	Hæc	Tristis,	tristior,	tristissima.
	Hoc	Triste,	tristius,	tristissimum.
Genit.	Huius	Tristis,	tristioris,	tristissimi.
	Huius	Tristis,	tristioris,	tristissima.
	Huius	Tristis,	tristioris,	tristissimi, &c.



Q. Are there no exceptions from these generall rules of comparing Nouns; that is, from this manner of comparing?

A. Yes: there are foure exceptions.

Q. What is the first exception from the generall rules of comparing?

A. Of Nouns which have no Comparatiue or Superlatiue degree, but borrow them of others.

Q. How many such haue you?

A. *b* My book names five: *Bonus, melius, magnus, parvus,* and *multus*.

Q. Compare *Bonus*.

A. (*b*) *Bonus, melior* (*c*) *optimus*: *bona, melior, optima*: *bonum, melius, optimum*. Gen. *Boni, melioris, optimi*: *bona, melioris, optima*: *boni, melioris, optimi*, &c. So *Adalus, peior, pessimus*, and the rest as before.

Q. What is your second exception from the generall rules of comparing?

A. Of Positiues ending in *r*.

Q. If the Positiue end in *r*, how must the Superlatiue be formed?

A. *d* Of the Nominatiue case, by putting to *rimus*: as, *Pulcher, pulcherrimus*.

Q. Which is the third exception from the generall rules of comparing?

A. Of us Adiectiues ending in *lis*.

Q. How do they make their Superlatiue?

A. By changing *lis* into (*e*) *limus*, and not into *lissimus*?

Q. Which are those six?

A. *Humilis* humble, *similis* like, *facilis* easie, *gracilis* slender, *agilis* nimble, *oculis* apt to learn: for, we say, *humilis, humilissimus*, and not *humilissimus*.

Q. How do all other Nouns ending in *lis*, form the Superlatiue?

A. They follow the generall rule afore-going.

Q. What mean you by that?

A. That they form the Superlatiue, by putting to *s* and *si-* to the first case of the Positiue ending in *i*; as, *utili, utilisissimus*: as before.

Q. What is your last exception from the generall rules of comparing?

*b* All other irregular Comparisons may be much better shewed the schollers out of the Latine rules, as they shall haue vse of them, then heer to trouble them, or the books with them.

Heer of see M. Lreches Questions more at large.

*c* *Paruissimus, multissimus, gregissimus, pissimus*, and the like, are olde words, and out of vse.

*d* Thus must also *celebris, salubris, alacris*, haue the Superlatiues, because they haue the Nom. also in *r*; as, *celeber, saluber, alacerrimus*.

*e* These six are in prose most truly written with a single *l*, *lis* into *issimus*: they are in verse with a double *l*, for the verse sake.

A. Of such Adjectives as haue a vowell comming before  
us: as, *Pius, Affidus, Idonus.*

Q. How are these compared?

By these two Aduerbs, *Magis* more, and *maximè* most; putting to *magis* in steed of the Comparatiue degree, and *maximè* in steed of the Superlatiue: ] so declining the three degrees together, as before in euery Case and Gender in order: as, *Pius* godly, *magis pius* more godly, *maximè pius* most godly, &c.

\* Q. Why are these so compared?

A. For auoyding the meeting together of vowels, which cannot be so well pronounced together: as, wee cannot say well, *Pius, pius, &c.*

## Of a Pronoun.

Q. Which is the second part of speech?

A. A Pronoun.

Q. What is a Pronoun?

A. A part of speech much like to a Noun, which is vsed in shewing or rehearsing.

\* Q. Why is it called a Pronoun?

A. Because it is put for a Noun.

Q. Wherein are Pronouns vsed?

A. In shewing or rehearsing some thing which hath been vttered before, or may well be discerned.

Q. How many Pronouns are there?

A. c. d Fifteen: as *Ego tu, si, &c.*

Q. Haue all Pronouns all the cases?

A. No: onely foure of them haue the Vocatiue case: all the rest want it. Also *si* wants the Nominatiue case.

Q. May not som other words be added to the Pronouns?

A. Yes: three compound Pronouns, *Ego me, tu te, idem*: and also (e) *Qui, quæ, quod.*

old Writers: as, *an, am,* for *ean, em* and *in* for *eum, tribus* for *his, med, sed, mis, sis, campse, quos, ibus, &c.* These and the like are to bee known, and not vsed (e). *Qui* is added to the Pronouns, because it is vsed in rehearsing something, and it is declin'd much like words of the second Declension of the Pronouns,

\* Q. Whereof

\* Q. VWhereof are these three Pronounes compounded?

A. *Ego* *met*, of *ego* and *met*; *tute*, of *tu* and *te*; *idem*, of *is* and *demonum*.

\* Q. How many kind of Pronounes haue you generally?

A. Two: Pronounne Substantiues, & Pronounne Adiectiues.

\* Q. How many Pronounne Substantiues are there?

A. Three: *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*, with their compounds; all the rest are Adiectiues.

Q. How doth your booke diuide the Pronounes?

A. Into Primitiues and Deriuatiues.

Q. How many Pronounne Primitiues are there?

A. Eight: *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*, *ille*, *ipse*, *iste*, *hic* and *is*.

Q. VWhy are they called Primitiues?

A. Because they are first wordes, and not deriued of others.

Q. VWhat are these Primitiues called besides?

A. Demonstratiues.

Q. Why so?

A. Because they commonly shew a thing not spoken of before.

Q. Are not some of the Pronounne Primitiues called Relatiues.

A. Yes.

Q. VWhich are those?

A. *Hic*, *ille*, *iste*, *is* with *idem* and *qui*\* ioyned to them.

Q. VWhy are these six cald Relatiues?

A. Because the serue to rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.

Q. \* Can *Hic*, *ille*, *iste*, and *is*, be both Demonstratiues and Relatiues?

A. Yes; in respect of the diuerse vses to which they serue: that is, both to shew and to rehearse.

Q. Which of the Pronounne Relatiues is most specially called a Relatiue?

A. *Qui*.

Q. How many Pronounes Deriuatiues are there?

A. Seuen: *Meus*, *tuus*, *suius*, *noſter*, *uester*, *noſtras*, *veſtras*.

Q. VWhy are they called Deriuatiues?

A. Because

\* So *quis* and *quid* may be referred hereto.

*Qui* of some Grammarians is taken for a Noun.

A. Because they are deriued of their Primitiues, *Mei, tui, sui, nostri* and *vestri*; the Genitiue cases of *Ego, tu, sui*.

\* Q. Shew me how.

A. *Mens*. coms of *mei*, the Genitiue case of *Ego*: *tuis* of *tui*, the Genitiue case of *tu*: *suis* of *sui*: *nostras* of *nostri*, the Genitiue case plurall of *ego*: *vestras* of *vestri*, the Genitiue case plurall of *tu*.

Q. How many sorts of Deriuatiues haue you?

A. Two; Possessiues and Gentiles.

These follow  
after.

Q. How many things belong to a Pronoun?

A. My book names fīue: Number, Case, Gender (as are in a Noun) Declension and Person.

\* Q. How will you know the Genders in Pronoun Substantiues; as, in *Ego, tu, sui*?

A. Though these are not properly of any Gender, yet: they are to be vnderstood to be of that Gender whereof the word or thing is, whereto they are referred, or whereof they are spoken.

\* Q. As how?

A. If they bee referred to a word of the Masculine Gender, they are of the Masculine; if to a word of the Feminine, they are of the Feminine: as, *Ego*, vnderstood of a man, or any thing of the Masculine Gender, it is the Masculine Gender; of a woman, or any thing of the Feminine Gender, it is a Feminine.

Q. How will you know the Gēders in Pronoun Adiectiues?

A. Like as in the Noun Adiectiues.

### Declensions of Pronounes.

Q. How many Declensions are there of a Pronoun?

A. Four.

\* Q. How will you know what Declension euery Pronoun is of?

A. By the ending of the Genitiue case singular, like as in Nouns.

Q. Giue mee the terminations of the Genitiue case singular

lar of each Declension in the Pronoun.

A. Of the first in *i*: as, *Ego, mei*.

The second in *ius*, or *jus*: as, *Ipse, ipsius: Qui, cuius*.

The third in *i, a, i*, like Adiectiues of three terminations: as, *Mei, meae, mei*.

The fourth in *atis*: as, *Nostras, nostratis*.

Q. How many Pronounes are of the first Declension?

A. Three: *Ego, tu, ui*.

Q. Decline them Latine and English together.

A. *Ego* I, *mei* of me, *miki* to mee, *me* mee, *a me* from mee.  
*Nos* wee, *nostrum vel nostri* of vs, *nobis* to vs, *nos* vs, *a nobis*,  
from vs.

So, English first. I *ego*, of me *mei* &c. *Tu* thou, *tui*, of thee,  
&c. *Sui* of himselfe, or of themselues, *Sibi* to himselfe, or to  
themselues, &c.

Q. Then *Sui* is the same both in the singular and in the  
plurall number.

A. Yes: in all the cases which it hath; for it wanteth the  
Nominatiue and the Vocatiue case.

Q. How many Pronounes are of the second Declension?

A. Six: *Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is*, and *qui*.

Q. What are they declined like?

A. Much like to *unus, una, unum*. Gen. *unius*.

Q. Do they all make their Genitiue in *ius*, like *unus*?

A. No: thesethree, \* *Hic, is*, and *qui*, make the Genitiue in  
*jus*: as, *hujus, ejus, cuius*.

Q. Are *ille, ipse, iste*, declined alike?

A. Yea: they are declined like *iste*, sauing that *ipse* maketh *ip-  
sum* in the Neuter Gender of the Nominatiue and Accusatiue  
case singular, not *ipsud*.

Q. But haue not *is* and *qui*, a seuerall declining?

A. Yes: they differ somewhat.

Q. Decline these of the second declension, Latine and English  
together, and first *iste*.

A. *Iste* that Masculine, *ista* that Feminine, *istud* that Neuter,  
or that thing. Genit. *istius* of that Masculine, Feminine, Neu-  
ter.

So, *Is* hee, *ea* shee, *id* that thing.

\* *Hic* is often-  
times vsed for  
*be* in old Wri-  
ters.

*Qui* which Masculine: *qua* which Feminine: *quod* which Neuter, &c.

\* Q. Why doe you say in the Ablative case of *Qui*, Ablat. *quo, quā, quo, vel qui*?

A. Because *Qui*, in the Ablative case is of all genders, and may be put for *quo, quā, or quo*.

Q. How are *Quis* and *Quid* declined?

A. As *quis, quā, quod*: putting *quis* before *qui*, and *quid* after *quod*, thus;

Nom. *Quis vel qui, quā, quod vel quid*, Gen. *cujus, &c.*

So Accus. *Quem, quam, quod vel quid*.

Q. How decline you *Quisquis*?

A. Sing. Nom.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Quisquis;} \\ \text{Quicquid} \end{array} \right\}$  &c.

\* Q. What difference is there between *quod* and *quid*?

A. *Quod* requireth commonly a Substantive, or Antecedent with it. *Quid* is alwaies a Substantive of the Neuter Gender.

Q. What Pronouns are of the third Declension?

A. Five: *Mens, tuus, suus, noster, and vester*.

\* Q. What are these called which are of the third Declension?

A. Possessives.

Q. Why are they called Possessives.

A. Because they signifie possession, or owning; as, *Mens* mine: *tuus* thine: *suus* his; *noster* ours: *vester* yours.

Q. How are these Possessives declined?

A. Like *Bonus*: except that *mens* makes (b) *mi*, in the Masculine Gender of the Vocative case singular; & that *tuus, suus, vester*, have no Vocative case at all.

Q. How many Pronouns are of the fourth Declension?

A. Two: *nostras* and *vestras*.

Q. What are these of the fourth Declension called?

A. Gentiles.

Q. Why are they called Gentiles?

A. Because they properly betoken pertaining to some Country or Nation; to some sect or faction: as *Nostras*, one of our Country, or of our sect or side. *Vestras* one of

your

a Note when *Quis* is compounded, it makes *qua* for *quā*, both in the Feminine singular, and Neuter plural: as, *siquā, nequā*, not *nequa*: so *aliquis, numquis, ecquis* makes both *ecquā* & *ecquā*.

b *Mens* for *mi* in the Vocative is by Anastrophe as, *Virg. Projece tela manu sanguis meus*.

c Of Genus, a Nation.

your countrey, sect, or side.

Q. But your book addes *Cujas*: is it a Pronoun?

A. No: *Cujas* is a Noun.

Q. Why is it declined in the Pronoun, being a Noun?

A. Because it hath the same manner of declining with *Nostras* and *Vestras*; like as all other Nounes that bee of Gentiles have: and because it may seem to come of *Cujus*, the Genitive case of *qui, quæ quod*. d Arpinus of Arpinus, & Romanus of Romanus are so declined.

Q. What signifies *Cujas*?

A. Of what country, or what country-man, or of what sect.

Q. What are these three, *Nostras*, *Vestras* and *Cujas*, declined like?

A. They are in all things declined like *Tristis*: saving that in the Nominative and Vocative case singular, they make *as* for *atis*.

Q. Shew me how by example.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic & hac Nostras & hos Nostrate*; for *hic & hac Nostratis & hoc Nostrate*: the termination *atis* being drawne into *as*.

Of the Persons in a Pronoun.

Q. What is the first thing belonging to a Pronoun?

A. A Person.

\* Q. What mean you by a Person?

A. Any person or thing which speaketh of it selfe, or is spoken to, or spoken of.

Q. How many Persons be there?

A. Three.

Q. What is the first Person?

A. A word whereby any person speaketh of himselfe alone or with others: as, *Ego* I, *Nos* we.

Q. How many words are of this Person?

A. *Ego* and *Nos*: and no more properly.

Q. What is the second Person?

A. Any person or thing which is spoken to, either alone, or with others: as, *Tu* thou, *Ves* ye.



Q. How many words are of this Person?

A. *Tu* and *Vos*: and no mo properly.

Q. But your book saith, that euery Vocatiue case is of the second Person.

A. That is by a figure, called *Evocation*.

Q. What is the reason of it?

A. Because *Tu* or *Vos* are vnderstood in euery Vocatiue case; and to the Vocatiue case is made of the same Person with them.

Q. As how, for example?

A. When we say, *O puer*, *O boy*: we vnderstand, *O tu puer*, *O thou boy*.

Q. What is the third Person?

A. That which is spoken of; as, *Ille* he, *Illi* they.

Q. What words are of the third Person?

A. All *a* Neuns, Pronouns and Participles; except *Ego*, *nos*, *tu* and *vos*.

Q. But these three, *ipse*, *idem* and *qui*, are sometime of the first and second Person.

A. That is likewise by the figure *Evocation*, when they are joynd with words of the first or second Person, expressed or vnderstood: as, with *Ego*, *tu*, *nos* or *vos*. For then they are made of the same Person.

Q. May not any Noun or Pronoun be of the first or second Person by the same figure?

A. Yes.

Q. To what end serue the Persons in Pronouns?

A. To expresse our minde fully when wee speak of any Person. [More specially they serue for the forming of Verbs, wherein they are euer expressed or vnderstood in euery word, in each Mood and Tense, except the Infinitive.]

*a* Persons belong to Nouns, Verbs & Participles, by reason of some Person of the Pronoun joynd to them, expressed or vnderstood; not properly.

For other questions see the Latine Pronoun.

## Of a Verb.

Q. Which is the third part of speech?

A. A Verb.

Q. What



Q. What is a Verb?

A. A part of speech declined with a Mood & Tense, and betokeneth the dooing, suffering, or being of any thing.

Q. Shew mee how it betokeneth dooing, suffering, or being.

A. Thus: Dooing, as, *Amo*, I do loue: suffering, as, *amor*, I am loued: being, as, *sum*, I am.

\* Q. What is the difference between a Noun and a Verb?

A. A Noun signifieth the name of a thing: a Verbe signifieth the manner of dooing, suffering, or being of that thing.

Q. How many kinde of Verbs are there?

A. Two: Personall and Impersonall.

Q. What mean you by Personall:

A. A Verb that hath Persons.

Q. What Verb is that?

A. Such a Verb as is varied by diuers Persons: as, I loue, thou louest, he loueth, we loue, &c.

Q. What is a Verb Impersonall?

A. That which is not varied by moe Persons, but onely is formed in the third Person singular, with this signe it: as, *Decet* it becommeth.

Q. How many kinde of Verbs Personals are there?

A. Fiue: Actiue, Passiue, Neuter, Deponent, and Common.

\* Q. How do these differ one from another?

A. Three waies: First, in termination or ending: secondly, in signification: thirdly, in declining or forming.

Q. How do Verbs Personals differ in termination?

A. Some end in *e*, some in *o*, some few in *m*.

Q. What Verbs end in *e*?

A. A Verb Actiue, and a Verb Neuter.

Q. What Verbs end in *o*?

A. Passiues, Deponents and Commons.

\* Q. What Verbs end in *m*?

A. A few Neuters: as, *sum*, *forem*, *inquam*, *possum*: with o-  
ther compounds of them.

This is  
ment of per-  
fect Verbs.  
That *Aue, fa-  
xo, quaeso*, &c.  
are not decli-  
ned with  
Mood &  
Tense, it is in  
regard of vse,  
not the nature  
of the words.

Q. How ends a Verb Actiue?

A. In *e*.

Q. What doth it betoken or signifie?

A. To doo: as, *Amo* I loue; or I do loue.

Q. What may a Verb Actiue be made?

A. A Passiue.

Q. How.

A. By putting to *r*: as, of *Amo* I loue; put to *r*, is made A-

*mor*.

Q. How ends a Passiue?

A. In *or*.

Q. What doth it betoken?

A. It betokeneth passion or suffering, or something to bee done: as, *Amor* I am loued.

Q. May not a Verb Passiue be made an Actiue?

A. Yes.

Q. How?

A. By putting away *r*; as, of *Amor* take away *r*, it is made *Amo*.

Q. How ends a Verb Neuter?

A. In *a* or *m*: as, *Curro* I run, *Sum* I am.

Q. Cannot a Verbe Neuter take *r*, to make it a Passiue, as Actiues doo: as, of *Curro*, by putting to *r*, to make *curror*.

A. No: There is no such word as *Curror*.

Q. How is a Verb Neuter englished?

A. Sometime Actiuely, that is, like an Actiue; as, *Curro* I runne: sometimes Passiuely, or like a Passiue; as, *Egrote* I am sick.

Q. How ends a Verb Deponent?

A. In *r*, like a Verb Passiue.

Q. How doth it signifie?

A. Either like an Actiue: as, *loquor*, I doo speake: or like a Verbe Neuter signifying Actiuely: as, *glorior*, I doo boast.

Q. How ends a Verb Common?

A. In *r*, like a Passiue.

Q. How doth it signifie?

A. Both

A. Both Actiue and a Passiue: that is, both as a Verbe Actiue, and as a Verb Passiue: and therefore it is called a Verbe Common; as, *Osculor*, I kisse, or I am kisse.

\* Q. How may I knowe in any place whether a Verb Common do signifie Actiue or Passiue?

A. By the construction. For, if it bee construed as a Verbe Actiue, it signifieth Actiue; as, *Osculor te*. I kisse thee: but if it haue the construction of a Verb Passiue, it signifieth Passiue: as, *Osculor à te* I am kisse of thee.

Q. Whether can a Verb Deponent or a Verb Common lose r, to be made Actiue?

A. No: *Loquor* cannot be made *loquo*, nor *Osculor osculo*.

\* Q. But some Verbs are said to bee Transitiue, others Intransitiue: how may I knowe which are Transitiue, which Intransitiue?

A. Those are Transitiue whose action or doing passeth into another thing, and haue not a perfect sense in themselves: as, *Amo Magistrum*, I loue the Master.

\* Q. What is the way to knowe them?

A. If I may fitly ask the question *whom* or *what*, made by the Verb, to shew the meaning of it. As, when you say, *Amo* I loue; another may ask whom or what doe you loue; or else hee vnderstands not your meaning: and so the Action passeth into another thing.

Q. Which are Intransitiue?

A. Such as haue an absolute and perfect sense in their owne signification, without asking any question: as, *Curro* I run, *Ægro* I am sick.

\* Q. Of all the five kinds of Personals, which are Transitiue?

A. Actiues, Deponents and Commons signifying Actiue, that is, when they are construed like Actiues.

Q. Which are Intransitiues?

A. Verbs Passiues [and Neuters for the most part] and also Commons signifying Passiue, that is, being construed as Passiues.

A Few Verbs Commons are now in vse, viz signifying passiue as well as Actiue, ex. cpt *Criminor*, *Frustror*, *Osculor*, and some other, although many Participles of the preter tense of Verbs Deponents may be found signifying passiuely: as *complexus*, *Medatus*, *Interpretatus*, *Imitatus*, &c.

Moode.

## Moodes.

**Q.** You said a Verbe vvas declined vvith Moode and Tenſe: what is a Mood?

**A.** Ora Moode is the manner of ſpeech vſed in ſignifying the doing, ſuffering or being of any thing.

**A.** The manner of ſpeech wherein the ſignification of a Verbe is vttered: as, in declaring, commanding, wiſhing, or the like.

**Q.** How many Moodes are there?

**A.** Six: the Indicatiue, Imperatiue, Optatiue, Potentiall, Subiunctiue and Infinitiue.

**Q.** What is the Indicatiue?

**A.** That which onely ſheweth a reaſon true or falſe: as, *A-  
mo*, I loue; or elſe asketh a queſtion: as, *Amaſtu*? doſt thou loue?

What ſigne hath the Indicatiue?

**A.** None.

**Q.** How know you the Imperatiue?

**A.** It biddeth or commandeth: as, *Ama*, loue thou.

**\* Q.** What ſigne hath the Imperatiue?

**A.** It may haue the ſigne *Let*; except in the ſecond Perſons: where it is evidently knowne by bidding.

**Q.** How know you the Optatiue?

**A.** It wiſheth or deſireth.

**Q.** What ſignes hath the Optatiue?

**A.** Theſe ſignes; *b* Would God, *I pray* God, or God grant.

**Q.** What hath it ioyned with it in Latine?

**A.** An Aduerbe of wiſhing: as, *utinam Amem*, God grant I loue.

**Q.** How know you the Potentiall Moode?

**A.** It ſheweth an abilitie, will or duty, to doe any thing.

**Q.** What ſignes hath it?

**A.** May, can, might, would, ſhould, ought, or could: as, *Amem*, I may or can loue.

**Q.** How differs it in Latine from the Optatiue and Subiunctiue, ſeeing that they haue all one termination?

**A.** Be cauſe it hath neither Aduerb nor Coniunction ioyned with it.

**Q.** How

Q. How know you the Subjunctiue Mood ?

A. It hath euermore some Coniunction ioyned with it : or some Aduerb hauing the nature of a Coniunction : as, *That, if, when, whereas* : as, *Cum amarem*, when I loued.

Q. Why is it called the Subjunctiue Moode?

A. Because it dependeth vpon some other Verb in the same sentence, either going before or coming after it; as, *Cum amarem eram miser*, when I loued I was a wretch. *Amarem*, I loued, depends of *eram*, I was.

\* Q. Is there no difference in Latin, between the Optatiue, Potentiall, and Subiunctiue Moodes ?

A. No : saue in signification, and signes of the Moodes.

Q. What signifieth the Infinitiue?

A. To doe, to suffer, or to be.

Q. Whether hath it Number & Person, as other Moodes haue?

A. No: it hath neither Number, nor Person, nor Nominatiue case.

Q. What is the common signe to know it by ?

A. *To*: as *Amare* to loue.

Q. When two Verbes come together without any Nominatiue case betweene them, what Moode must the later bee ?

A. The Infinitiue : as, *Cupio discere*, I desire to learn.

### Gerunds.

Q. **W**Hat are ther peculiarly belonging to the Infinitiue Moode?

A. 4 Gerunds and Supines.

\* Q. Why doe they belong to the Infinitiue Mood?

A. Because their signification is infinite, like to the signification of the Infinitiue Mood; not making any difference of Number or Person.

Supines, except onely Passiues: and such are excepted and noted to want their personalls haue none.

4 All Verbes Personalls which are perfect and regular haue Gerunds and Supines. Im-

*b* Gerunds are named of *Gerendo*, because they signifie the manner of dooing something. Supines (as *Melanchthon* thinks) of *Supinus*, because they haue no ease before them

*Q.* How many *b* Gerunds are there?

*A.* Three: the first ending in *di*, the second in *do*, the third in *dum*.

*Q.* What signification haue they?

*A.* Both the Actiue and Passiue: as, *Amandi* of louing, or of being loued: *amando* in louing, or in being loued: *amandum* to loue, or to be loued.

*Q.* How will you decline these?

*A.* They are declined in the Verb.

*Q.* Some decline these, *Genit. Amandi, Accus. Amandum, Abl. Amando*. But I take it better to decline them onely as they are declined in the Verb.

## Supines.

*Q.* How many Supines be there?

*A.* Two: one ending in *um*, called the first Supine: the other ending in *u*, which is called the later Supine.

*Q.* Why is that in *um* called the first Supine?

*A.* Because it hath, *a* for the most part, the signification of the Infinitive Mood of the Verbe Actiue: as, *Amatum* to loue.

*Q.* Why is that in *u* called the later Supine?

*A.* Because it hath for the most part the signification of the Infinitive Mood Passiue: as, *Amatu* to be loued.

## Tenses.

*b* The Tense signifieth the time wherein any Person is said to do or suffer any thing. *c* A Noun may signifie time, as a day, &c. but not the dooing, suffering, or being of a thing in time, as a Verb doth.

*\* Q.* What is a Tense?

*A.* *b* The *c* difference of a Verb according to the times past, present, to come.

*c* A Noun may signifie time, as a day, &c. but not the dooing, suffering, or being of a thing in time, as a Verb doth.

*Q.* How many Tenses are there?

*A.* *a* Five: The Present tense, the Preterimperfect tense, the Preterperfect tense, the Preterpluperfect tense, and the Future tense.

*a* There are properly but three Tenses or times.

*\* Q.* How

\* Q. How may these tenses be knowne asunder?

A. By the times which they speak of, and by signes.

Q. What time doth the Present tense speak of?

A. Of the time that is now present: as, *Amo* I loue.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Do, doest* or *doth*, in the Actiue voice: and *am, bee, is, are*, in the Passiue.

Q. What speaketh the Preterimperfect tense of?

A. Of the time that is not perfectly past, but as it were still present: as, *Amabam* I loued or did loue.

Q. What signes may it be knowne by?

A. By these, *did* or *didst*, in the Actiue voice: and *was, were, wert*, in the Passiue.

Q. What time speaks the Preterperfect tense of?

A. That which is perfectly past, though lately: as, *Amavi*, I haue loued.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Haue, hast* or *hath*, in the Actiue: *haue been, hast been, or hath been*, in the Passiue.

Q. What times speaks the Preterpluperfect tense of?

A. Of that which is more then perfectly past, or past a long while since.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Had* or *hadst*, in the Actiue: *had been, or hadst been*, in the Passiue.

Q. What time speaks the Future tense of?

A. Of the time to come.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Shall* or *will*, or *may* or *can* hereafter, in the Actiue: *shal be, or will be, or may or can be hereafter*, in the Passiue.

\* Q. Giue me all the vsuall signes of the Actiue together.

A. (*b*) *Do, doest* or *doth*; *did* or *didst*; *haue, hast* or *hath*; *had* or *hadst*; *shall* or *will*, or hereafter.

\* Q. Giue me the vsuall signes of the Passiue.

A. *Am, be, is, are, are*; *was, were, wert*; *haue been, had been, shal* or *will be*.

The *Spast*,  
time } present,  
          } to com.  
Our book di-  
uides the Pre-  
ter tense or  
time past,  
into three, viz.  
Preterimper-  
fect tense, not  
perfectly past.  
Preterperfect  
tense perfectly  
past. Preter-  
pluperfect  
tense, more  
then perfectly  
past.

b The princi-  
pall signes of  
the Actiue, are  
*Do, did, haue,*  
*had, shal* or *wil*.



## Persons.

\* Q. **W**hat is a Person in a Verb?

A. Euery feuerall word, in euery Mood & Tense: except the Infinitive Mood, which hath no Person.

Q. Why are these called Persons?

A. Because one of the three Persons of the Pronoun is vnderstood in euery one of them: as, *Amo* I loue, is as much as *ego amo*; *amas* thou louest, as much as *tu amas*; *amat* hee loueth, as much as *ille amat*: and so in the rest.

Q. How many Persons are there in Verbs?

A. In Verbs Personals there are three in either Number; like as in the Pronoun.

\* Q. Hath euery Mood and Tense three Persons in either Number?

A. Yea, in perfect Verbs; except that the Imperatiue Mood wants the first Person of the singular Number; and the Infinitive hath no Persons at all, as was said.

\* Q. What differ your Persons in Verbs, from Persons in Nouns and Pronouns?

A. The Persons in Nounes and Pronounes signifie who or what Person it is, that doth, or suffereth any thing. The Persons in Verbs signifie, what it is, that such a Person doth or suffereth.

\* Q. Shew it by an example.

A. *Magister docet*, the Master teacheth: *Magister* is the Person of the Noun doing something; *docet*, the Person of the Verb, signifying what he doth.

## Conjugations.

\* Q. **W**hat is a Conjugation?

A. The varying of a Verb, according to Moods, Tenses and Persons.

Q. How many Conjugations haue Verbs?

A Conjugation is a fit varying of Verbs by their final terminations in both Numbers, and in euery Person, in each Mood and Tense.

Verbs by their final terminations in both Numbers, and in euery Person, in each Mood and Tense.

A. Four.

A. Foure.

Q. How may they be knowne afunder ?

A. By their feuerall vowels ; which are their marks to know them by.

Q. What is the vowell of the first Coniugation to knowe it by ?

A. \* *A* long, before *re* and *ris* : as *amāre*, *amāris*.

Q. What is the vowell of the second ?

A. *E* long before *re* and *ris* : as, *docēre*, *docēris*.

Q. What of the third ?

A. *E* short, before *re* and *ris* : as, *legere*, *legeris*.

Q. What of the fourth ?

A. *I* long before *re* and *ris* : as, *audire*, *audiris*.

\* Q. Where must you finde this *re* and *ris* which you speake of, to knowe the Coniugations afunder by ?

A. *Re*, in the Infinitive Mood Actiue; which is the fourth word in declining the Verbe in the Actiue voice: as, *Amo*, *amas*, *amāni*, *amare* : and *ris*, in the second Person Passiue; that is, in the second word in declining a Verb Passiue : as, *Amor*, *amāris*.

\* Do and certain cōpounds of it are excepted : as, *circumdospessundo*, *secundo*, which make a short ; as, *dāmus*, *circundamus*, as it is in the Latin *Prosodia*.

## Of declining and coniugating Verbs.

2 **T**Hat you may bee skilfull in all Verbs (which with the knowledge of the Nouhes, is accounted the most speedy help to attaine the Latine tongue) what must you doe ?


A. I must learn to be very perfect in declining and coniugating any Verb.

Q. How many examples haue you to decline and coniugate all perfect Verbs by ?

A. Foure ; according to the number of the Coniugations.

Q. In how many voices are these examples *b* formed ?

of the Infinitive Mood: the Gerunds, Supines and Participles belonging to that Verbe and voice. *b* Forming or coniugating a Verb, is the breaking or varying the first word of the verb into sundry other words coming of it, by Persons, Tenses, Moods.

 Declining a Verb is the rehearsing of the first & second Person of the Present tense, with the first Person of the Preterperfect tense of the indicative Mood: the Present tense

A. In two: Actiue and Passiue. All Verbs in *e*, are formed like *Amo*, *Docco*, *Lego* or *Audio*. All Verbs in *er*, like *Amor*, *Docer*, *Leger*, *Audire*.

\* Q. Are Deponents and Commons declined like Passiues?

A. Yes: sauing that they are to haue Gerunds and Supines declined with them, because they want Actiues: and they haue Participles, as they are set down in the Participle after.

\* Q. What is the chief benefit of the perfect readinesse, in declining and coniugating?

A. To be able, as in the Noun, to giue either the English to the Latine; or Latine to the English of any Verb, in each Mood, Tense and Person: and thereby to be able to proceed most speedily in construing, parsing, and making Latine?

\* Q. How will you doo that?

A. By beeing perfect in all the Persons, especially the first Persons, through each Mood and Tense, to be able to giue both English to Latine, and Latine to English in them: and after to run the terminations of euery Tense and Person, in my minde; together with the signes of euery Person in English.

Q. But how will you doo in the Imperatiue Mood, which hath no first Person singular?

A. Giue it in the second Person, or omit it: or say thus, The Imperatiue wants the first Person.

Q. Shew me an example of coniugating so, and first of giuing the Latine before.

A. *Amo* I loue, *amabam* I loued or did loue, *amam* I haue loued, *amaueram* I had loued, *amabo* I shall or will loue.

Imperatiue second Person, *Ama amato* loue thou: or, the Imperatiue wants the first Person.

Optatiue, *utinam amem* grant I loue, &c.

Q. Giue me the English first.

A. I loue *Amo*, I loued or did loue *amabam*, &c. as in declining Nouns.

Q. But let me hear how you run the Terminations in your minde, or by speech.

A. *O, as, at, amus, atis, ant*. So in *Amabam, bam, bas, bat, bamus, batis, bant*.

Q. Which are those English signes, which you must runne

in your minde, with these terminations ?

A. The Persons in English ; I, thou, he, we, ye and they.

Q. Then if you can give the first Person in any Tense, you can by this means give any Person of the same, by remembring, or running in your minde, the terminations and signes together.

A. Yes.

Q. How say you, I loued or did leue ?

A. *Amabam.*

Q. They loued or did loue ?

A. *Amabant.*

Q. If you be asked any Person which you cannot tell, what must you doo to finde it ?

A. Call to minde but the first Person of that Tense, and run the rest in my minde vntill I come to it.

Q. How, for example ?

A. If I be asked, how I say, We had taught, I straight remember I had taught *docueram* : and so running in my minde, *ram, ras, rat, ramus, ratis, rant* ; and withall, I, thou, he, we, ye, they ; I finde *docueramus* we had taught.

\* Q. Give me the first Persons of those Tenses, which come one of another : and first, which come of the Present tense.

A. *Amo, amabam, amabo, amem, amarem, amare.* Imperative, second Person, *Amā, amato.*

\* Q. Give me those which come of the Preterperfect tense.

A. *Amavi, amaueram, amauissem, amauero, amauissem, amauissem.*

Q. Rehearse the first Persons together as they stand in the book.

A. *Amo, amabam, amavi, amaueram, amabo* : Imperative second Person, *Amā, amato* ; *Amem, amarem, amauerim, amauissem, amauero, amare, amauissem.*

Q. Rehearse them Actiue and Passiue together, as they stand in order.

A. *Amo amor, amabam amabar, amavi amatus sum vel fui, amaueram amatus eram vel fueram, amabo amabor.*

Imper. second Person, *Amā amato, amare amator.*

Oprat. Potentiall and Subiunctiue, *Amem amer, amarem amarer, amauerim amatus sum vel fuerim, amauissem amatus essem*  
vel

vel fuisset, amauero amatus era uel fuero.

Infinitiuus, Amare, amari; amauisse, amatum esse uel fuisset.

\* Illipolliciti  
sefe facturum  
omnis. Est quod  
speremus deos  
bonis benefactu-  
rum.

\* Amaturum esse, amatum iri uel amandum esse.

Amandi, amando, amandum; Amatum, amatus, amans, amatus,  
amaturus, amandus.

\* Q. Giue the terminations of the first Persons of the Actiue voyce alone.

A. O, ham, i, ram, bo or am. Em or am, rem, rim, sem, ro.

Q. Giue the signes of the Tenses answering.

A. Do, did, haue, had, shall or will; may or can hereafter; as before.

\* Q. Giue the terminations of the Actiue and Passiue together.

A. O or, ham bar, i sum uel { bo bar,  
fui, ram eram uel fueram } am ar.

{ Em er } rem rer, rim sim uel fuerim sem essent uel fuisset, ro ero  
am ar } uel fuero.

Infinitiuus, e, i: se esse uel fuisse.

\* Q. Is there yet no further help for knowing the seuerall Persons?

A. Yes. The first Persons Actiue end in o, am, em, im, or i: the second in as, es, is or si: the third in at, et, it: the first Plurall in mus; the second in tis; the third in nt.

\* Q. How end the first Persons Passiue?

A. The first Persons end commonly in or, ar, er; the second in aris, eris, iris; the third in tur; the first Plurall in mur; the second in mini; the third in ntur.

In the Preterfect tenses, Preterpluper. and Future tenses Passiue, the terminations are the same with the tenses in Sum, es, fui, of which they are borrowed: except the Future tense of the Indicative Mood.

\* Q. which doe you account the speediest way of all, to get and keep these Verbs?

A. This oft repetition of these terminations in Latine, and of the English signes of the Moods, Tenses, and Persons: and also much examination of the Actiue and Passiue together:

ther: as, asking, I loue, *Amo*: I am loued, *Amer*: he loueth, *amat*: hee is loued, *amatur*: they loue, *amant*: they are loued, *amantur*, &c.

Of *Sum* and other Verbs  
out of Rule.

Q. **W**hat rules haue you for Verbs ending in *m*?  
A. There are no rules for them, they are irregular: that is, without rule.

Q. Are none of them declined in your book?

A. Yes: *Sum* and *Possum*.

Q. How are others in *m* declined?

A. They, with most other lame Verbs, or which are irregular, be set downe in the Latine Grammar by themselves: *As Sed nunc* except *volo, nolo, malo, edo, fio, fero, feror*; which doo follow after *totum*.

Q. Is not a perfect readinesse in the Verb *Sum*, as necessary as in any other of the Verbs?

A. Yes, and more also.

Q. Why?

A. Because it serueth for declining of all Verbs in *er*, and also for that it is of perpetuall vse.

Q. How will you come to be perfect in the Verb *Sum*?

A. By the same means as in *Amo, doceo*, &c. and so in *volo, nolo, malo*, and the rest of those Verbs out of rule: chiefly in being perfect in giuing all the first Persons, both English to Latine, and Latine to English.

Q. Haue you not some speciall obseruations concerning these two Verbs, *Eo* and *quco*?

A. Yes.

Q. Wherein do they differ from other Verbs?

A. In the Preterimperf. and Future tense of the Indicative Mood, and in the Gerunds.

Q. How do they make their Preterimperfect tense?

A. *Ibam* and *quibam*; not *iebam*.

Q. How do they make their Future tense?

\* *Audibam, le-  
nibam, scribam,  
scribam*, and  
the like, are by  
the figure Syn-  
cope.



*b* So they make the oblique cases of the Participle of the Present tense: as, of *Tens*, the Genitive is *emtis*, so *emti*, &c.

A. *Ibo* and *quibo*: not *iam*.

Q. How do they make their Gerunds?

A. (*b*) *Euendi, euendo, eundum*: not *iendi*: so *quendi, quendo, quendum*; though wee say *ambiendi*.

Q. How are they varied in all other Moods and Tenses?

A. Like Verbes in *o*, of the fourth Coniugation.

Q. What Tenses are formed of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Moode?

A. All other Preterperfect tenses, Preterpluperfect tenses, and Future tenses; except the Future tense of the Indicative Moode.

Q. How are these formed of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Moode?

A. Those which end in *ram, rim, or ro*, bee formed of it, by changing *i*, into *e* short; & then putting to *ram, rim, or ro*: as, of *Amani*, are made *amanceram, amauerim, amauero*. Those which end in *sem, or se*, be formed of it onely by putting to *s* and *sem*, or *se*: as of *Amani*, *amauissem, amauisse*.

### Impersonals.

Q. How are impersonals declined?

A. They are not declined as Verbes Personals, but only formed in the third Person singular through all Moodes and Tenses: as: *Delectat, delectabat* &c. *studetur, studebatur, studium est vel fuit* &c.

Q. What signes haue they to know them by?

A. They haue commonly before their English this signe *it*, and sometimes *there*.

### Of a Participle.

Q. **VV**hat is your fourth part of speech, which is declined?

A. A Participle?

Q. What is a Participle?



A. A part of speech deriued of a Verb, taking part of a Noun, &c.

Q. Of what is a Participle deriued?

A. Of a Verb, from whence it hath the beginning.

Q. Why is it called a Participle?

A. Of taking part : because it hath nothing of it selfe , but what it takes from others.

Q. What parts of speech doth a Participle take part of?

A. Part of a Noun, part of a Verb, and part of both a Noun and a Verb together.

Q. What doth it take of a Noun onely, or seuerally?

A. Gender, Case and Declension.

Q. What of a Verb alone?

A. Tense and signification.

Q. What doth it take of both of them together?

A. Number and figure.

\* Q. How is a Participle declined?

A. With Number, Case and Gender ; as a Noun Adjec-tiue.

Q. How many kindes of Participles are there?

A. Foure : one of the Present tense, another of the Preter-tense, one of the Future in *rus*, another of the Future in *dus*.

Q. How can you knowe the kindes of Participles?

A. Partly , by their endings ; partly , by their significati-on.

Q. How ends the Latine of the Participle of the Present tense?

A. In *ans* or *ens* : as, *amans*, *docens*.

Q. How ends it in English?

A. In *ing* ; as, *louing*.

Q. Is euery word ending in *ing*, a Participle of the Present tense?

A. No: vnlesse the Latine end also in *ans* or *ens*, hauing the other properties of a Participle.

Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time present.

Q. What is the Latine of the Participle of the present tense formed of?

b There are two of the Ac-tiue voice ; as, the Participle of the Present and the Fut. in *rus* : two of the Passiue ; that is, the Participle of the Pre-ter tense, and Future in *dus*.

c For forming Participles of Verbs wanting the Preterimperfect tense, we must faiee Preterimperfect tenses, as, *inquibam, inquit, inquit.*

A. Of the c Preterimperf. tense of the Indicative Mood, by changing the last syllable into *ns*: as, of *Amabam, bam* turned in *ns*, is made *amans*; so, of *Auxiliabar, auxilians*.

Q. What doth a Participle of the Future in *rus*, signifie or betoken?

A. To doe; like the Infinitive Mood, of the Actiue voyce: as, *Amaturus* to loue, or about to loue.

Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time to come.

Q. How endeth it in Latine?

A. In *rus*: as, *amaturus*.

Q. VVhat is it formed of?

A. d Of the later Supine by putting to *rus*: as, of *Doctus, docturus*.

Q. How ends the English of the Participle of the Preter-tense?

A. In *d, t*, or *n*: as, *loued, taught, slain*.

Q. How ends his Latine?

A. In *tus, sus, xus*: as, *amatus* loued, *visus* scene, *nexus*, knit.

Q. Do all of them end either in *tus, sus*, or *xus*, in Latine?

A. Yea all; except *Mortuus* dead, which endeth in *uus*.

\* Q. VVhat time doth a Participle of the Preter tense signifie?

A. The time past.

Q. What is it formed of?

A. Of the later Supine by putting to *s*: as, of *Lectus, lectus*.

Q. VVhat signifieth a Participle of the Future in *dus*?

A. To suffer: like the Infinitive Moode of the Passiue voyce: as, *Amandus* to be loued.

\* Q. VVhat time doth it signifie?

A. The time to come.

Q. Of what is it formed?

A. Of the Gen. Case of the Participle of the Present tense.

Q. How?

A. By changing *tis*, into *dus*: as, of *Amantis*, turne *tis* into *dus*, and it is made *Amandus*.

Q. But hath it not sometimes the signification of the Actiue

tive

d These Participles, *Futurus, posurus, pariturus, nasciturus, arguiturus, nasciturus, moriturus* or *iturus*, are formed irregularly.

Stockwood.

tiue voyce ; and of the Participle of the Present tense ?

A. Yes : as, *Legendus* reading. As, in this sentence, *Legendus veteribus proficit* ; In reading old authors thou doest profit.

\* Q. Is it then properly a Participle of the Future in *du*, when it signifieth Actiue ?

A. No : It is rather an Adiectiue Gerundiue.

Q. Hath euery kinde of Verbe all the foure Participles ?

A. No.

Q. How many Participles haue Verbs Actiues and \* Neu-

ters, which haue the Supines ?

A. Two : one of the Present tense, and another of the Future in *rus*.

Q. But what if these lacke the Supines ?

A. Then they want the Future in *rus*.

Q. VVhy so ?

A. Because it is deriued of the later Supine. As, of *Disco* is onely *discens* ; without a Participle of the Future in *rus*.

Q. VVhat Participles haue Verbs Passiues ; whose Actiues haue the Supines ?

A. Two : a Participle of the Preter tense & of the Future in *du* : as, of *Amor*, cometh *amatus*, *amandus*.

Q. But what if the Actiues want the Supines ?

A. They want then the Participle of the Preter tense.

Q. Why so ?

A. Because the Participle of the Preter tense should be formed of the later Supine, which is wanting. As, of *Timeor* is onely *timendus*.

Q. VVhat Participles hath a Verbe Deponent ?

A. Three : one of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense, and one of the future in *rus* : as, of *Auxilior*, cometh *auxilians*, *auxiliatus*, *auxiliaturus*.

Q. Can it neuer haue a Participle of the Future in *du* ?

A. Yes ; if it gouerne an Accusatiue case, as being a Verbe Transitiue : as, *Loquor verbum* ; *Loquor* may forme *loquendus*.

Q. How many Participles hath a Verbe Common ?

A. All the foure Participles : as, of *Largior*, cometh *largiens*, *largiturus*, *largitus*, *largiendus*.

Q. How are Participles of the Present tense declined ?

A. Like

\* *Dolendus* and *cavendus*, are out of rule. *Erratus*, *excursus*, *percursus*, are taken to come of Verbs Impersonals of the Passiue voyce : so *regnatus*, *triumphatus*, *vigilatus*, & *vigilandus* ; or abusiue.

A. Like Nouns Adiectiues of three Articles : as, Nom. *Hic* & *hec* *Amans*; like *Felix*.

Q. How are Participles of other tenses declined ?

A. Like Nouns Adiectiues of three diuers endings : as, Nom. *Amatus*, *amata*, *amatum*; like *Bonus*, *a*, *um* : so all the rest.

### Of an Aduerb.

2. **W**Hich is your fift part of speech ; and the first of those which are vndeclined ?

A. An Aduerb.

Q. What is an Aduerb ?

A. A part of speech ioyned to the Verbs, to declare their signification ?

Q. Why is it called an Aduerb ?

A. Because it is vsually ioyned to Verbs.

Q. May it not be ioyned vnto other parts of speech also ?

A. Yes : to such words as are in place of Verbs, and some other ; as, sometimes to Nouns, sometimes to Aduerbs.

Q. Whereto is an Aduerb ioyned to the Verbs ?

A. To declare their signification : that is, to make their signification more plain and full.

\* Q. How ?

A. By some circumstance of time, place, number, order, or the like, according to the seuerall kindes of Aduerbs ; As, when I taught, where, how oft, in what order : and the like heerunto.

Q. Rehearse the sorts of your Aduerbs.

A. Aduerbs are of Time, Place, Number, Order : and so as they stand in the book.

Q. Giue me your Aduerbs, englishing them in order.

A. Aduerbs of time : as, *Hodie* to day, *cras* to morrow, *heri* yesterday, *perendie* the day after to morrow, *olim* in time past, or in time to come, or once ; *aliquando* sometimes, *nuper* of late, *quando* when.

Of place : as, *vbi* where, *ibi* there, *hic* heer, *istuc* there, *illuc* there, *intus* within, *foris* without.

These Aduerbs see more at large in M. Leceves questions, in his third part of his Grammar questions, and so likewise of Cōiunctions, or in the Latine rules.

Of Number : as *Semel* once, *bis* twice, *ter* thrise, *quater* foure times, *iterum* againe.

Of Order : as, *Inde* from thence : *deinde* afterwards : *denique* to conclude : *postremo* last of all.

Of Asking or Doubting : as, *Cur* wherefore, *quare* wherefore, *unde* from whence, *quorsum* to what end, *num* whether, *numquid* whether.

Of calling : as, *Hoeu* hoe, *o* hoe : *ehodum* hoe syrrah.

Of Affirming : as *Certe* surely, *ne* verely, *perfecto* truly, *sane* truly or doubtlesse, *scilicet* doubtlesse or truly, *licet* be it so, *esto* be it so. *Scilicet quasi scire licet.*

Of Denying : as, *Non* not, *haud* not, *minimè* no, or in no wise, *neusquam* not, or in no wise, *nequaquam* no, or in no wise.

Of Swearing : as, \* *Pol* in good-sooth, *adepol* in good-sooth, \* *Pol* by *Pollux* *Herele* truly, *Medius-fidius* in faith or truth. *Ædypol* by the Temple of *Pollux.*

Of Exhorting : as, *Eia* goe to, or well, *age* go to, *agite* goe ye to, *agedum* well, go to yet.

Of Flattering : as *Sodes* if thou darest, or on good fellowship, *amabò* of all loue. *Medius fidius*, as *Fidus* the son of *Iupiter*, and god of faithfulnessse, loue me ; like *Me Hercule*, as *Hercules* shall help me.

Of Forbidding : as, *Ne* no, not.

Of Wishing : as *utinam* oh that, or I would to God, *si* O that, *O si* O that, *O si* O if, *O* oh that.

Of Gathering together : as, *Simul* together, *vnà* together, *pariter* together, *non modo* not onely, *non solum* not onely.

Of Parting : as, *Seorsim* asunder, or one from another : *segitatim* euery one asunder or peculially, *vicatim* streete by streete, or village by village. \* *Sodes quasi sudes.*

Of Chooing : as, *Potius* rather, *imò* yea rather.

Of a thing not finished : as, *Penè* almost, *ferè* almost, *prope* nie, or neer, or almost, *vix* scarcely, *modo non* almost.

Of Shewing : as, *En* behold, *ecce* behold.

Of Doubting : as, *Forfan* peradventure, *forsitan* peradventure, *fortassis* it may be, *fortasse* it may be peradventure.

Of Chance : as *Fortè* by chance, *fortuito* by chance, or at adventure.

Of Likeness : as, *Sic* so, *sicut* like as, *quasi* as, *cen* as, *tangnam* euen as, *velut* as.

Of Quality : as, *Benè* well, *malè* euilly, *doctè* learnedly, *fortiter* valiantly.

Of Quantity : as, *Multum* much, *parum* little, *minimum* the least of all, *pauculum* very little, *plurimum* the most of all, or very much.

Of Comparison : as, *Tam* so or aswell, *quàm* as, *magis* more, *minus* lesse, *maximè* especially.

Q. Are not some Aduerbs compared ?

A. Yes, certain are : as, *Doctè* learnedly, *doctius* more learnedly, *doctissimè* most learnedly. *Fortiter* valiantly, *fortius* more valiantly, *fortissimè* most valiantly. *Prope* neer, *propius* neerer, *proxime* the neereſt of all.

a Aduerbs coming of Nouns which are compared irregularly, do follow their manner of comparing : as, of *Bonus*, *melior*, *optimus*; *is bene*, *melius*, *optime*.

a\* Q. Do these form the Comparatiue and the Superlatiue degree of their Positiue, as Adiectiues do ?

A. No : they haue no Comparatiue nor Superlatiue degree of themselves ; neither doo forme any Comparison properly.

\* Q. How then haue they these degrees ?

A. They doo borrow them of Nounes Adiectiues of the Comparatiue and Superlatiue degree.

\* Q. How doth the Comparatiue degree of Aduerbs end ?

A. Their Comparatiue ends in *us* ; like the Neuter Gender of the Adiectiue of the Comparatiue degree.

Q. How end their Superlatiues ?

A. They end for most part in *e*, like the Masculine Gender of the Vocatiue case of their Adiectiue of the Superlatiue degree. Of which they seem to be formed : as, *Doctè*, *doctius*, *doctissimè*.

Q. b Do not some Superlatiues end in *um* ?

A. Yes : some few which haue the termination of the Neuter Gender, of the Vocatiue case, whereof they come : as, *Plurimum*, *potissimum*.

Q. Are not Prepositions sometimes made Aduerbs ?

A. Yes : when they are set alone without a case.

\* Q. How may we knowe Aduerbs ?

A. Easily. Many of them are set down in the Accidence. The rest may be knowne partly by their English, partly by their Latine ; chiefly by their English and Latine together.

\* Q. How

b Neuter Adiectiues are oft put for Aduerbs : as, *reccens pro recens*, *forum for*.

This is when they are taken Aduerbially, signifying as Aduerbs.

\* Q. How by their English?

A. Most of them, besides these in the book, are Aduerbs of Quality, and doo commonly end in *ly*, in English: as, wisely, learnedly.

\* Q. How by their Latine?

A. They end commonly in *è* or *us*, and are marked ouer the head with a graue accent, to distinguish them from Nouns: as, *Doctè*, *doctius*, *doctissime*. Or else they end in *er*: as, *Prudenter*, wisely.

\* Q. How by their English and Latine together?

A. Thus: as, *Doctè* learnedly, *doctius* more learnedly, *doctissime* most learnedly. *Fortiter* valiantly, *fortius* more valiantly, *fortissime* most valiantly.

Q. Haue you not some Aduerbs ending in *e*, like Ablatiue cases?

A. Yes: as, *Tantò* by so much: and some also in *im*: as, *furtim* theeuishly, coming of the Verb *furer*. But these haue their accents to knowe them by, like as those in *um*, and the rest.

## Of a Coniunction.

Q. Which is your second part of speech vndeclined?

A. A Coniunction.

Q. VVhat is a Coniunction?

A. A part of speech that ioyneth words and sentences together.

\* Q. VVat is the vse of Coniunctions?

A. To ioyn words and sentences.

Q. How many kindes of Coniunctions haue you?

A. Twelue: *a* Copulatiues, Disiunctiues, Discretiues, Causals, Conditionals, Exceptiues, Interrogatiues, Illatiues, Aduersatiues, Reddiuiues, Electiues, Diminutiues.

Q. Giue me your Coniunctions, Latin & English together.

A. *b* Copulatiues: as, *Et* and, *que* and, *quoque* also, *ac* and, *atque* and, *neq* neither, *neque* neither.

*c* Disiunctiues: as, *Aut* either, *ve* or, or either, *vel* either, *seu* either, *sine* either.

*d* These kindes of Coniunctions haue their names according to the reasons following.  
*b* Copulatiues, because they serue vsually to couple parts of sentences absolutely.  
*c* Disiunctiues, by which, parts of sentences are so seuered, as if one onely could be true.



d Discretives,  
by which the  
parts are light-  
ly feuered.

e Causals,  
which shew a  
cause of a  
thing going  
before.

f Conditionals  
by which the  
part following  
is knit, vpon  
condition of  
that going be-  
fore.

g Exceptiues  
do except a-  
gainst some-  
thing going  
before, or from  
something fol-  
lowing.

h Interroga-  
tiues ask a  
question.

i Illatiues bring in some conclusion, or shew something. k Aduersatiues shew some diuersity of things. l Redditiues answer to the Aduersatiues. For the order or placing of Conjunctions, see the Latine Rules, or M. Leches questions.

d Discretives : as, *Sed* but, *quidem* but truly, *autem* but, *verò* but, *at* but, *aff* but.

e Causals : as, *Nam* for, *namq;* for, *enim* for, *etenim* for, *quia* because, *vt* that, *quòd* that, *quum* sith that, *quoniam* because, and *quando* (set for *quoniam*) sith that, or because.

f Conditionals : as, *Si* if, *sin* but if, *modo* so that, *dum* so that, *dummodo* so that.

g Exceptiues : as, *Ni* except, *nisi* except, *quin* but, *alioquin* except that, or otherwise, *praterquam* except that.

h Interrogatiues : as, *Ne* whether, *an* whether, *utrùm* whether, *necne* whether or no, *annè* whether or no, *nonnè* is it not so.

i Illatiues : as, *Ergo* therefore, *ideo* therefore, *igitur* therefore, *quare* wherefore, *itaque* therefore, *proin* therefore.

k Aduersatiues : as, *Et si* although, *quanquam* although, *quam- nis* although, *licet* although or albeit, *est* be it so.

l Redditiues to the same : as, *Tamen* notwithstanding, *attamen* yet notwithstanding.

Electiues : as, *Quàm* how, *ac* as, *atque* as, or then.

Diminutiues : as, *Saltem* at least, *vel* yea, or at the least- wise.

## Of a Preposition.

2. **VV** Hich is your third part of speech vndecli-  
ned ?

A. A Preposition.

Q. What is a Preposition ?

A. A part of speech most commonly set before other parts of speech, either in Appollition, or in Composition.

Q. Why doo you say, most commonly set before other parts ?

A. Because some Prepositions are ordinarily set after their cases; the rest also may be set after, sometimes.

Q. What.

Q. What meane you by Apposition, when you say a Preposition is set before in Apposition?

A. VVhen a Preposition is onely set before an other word, yet is not made one with it, but remaineth a perfect vvord of it selfe: as, *Ad patrem*.

Q. What meane you by Composition, when you say a Preposition is set before in Composition?

A. When it is made a part of the vvord which it is set before: as, *indoctus* vnlearned.

Q. To what vse doe Prepositions serue specially?

A. To gouerne cases; or to serue to cases, as our book hath it; and to make compound vvords.

\* Q. What cases doe they serue to?

A. Some to an Accusatiue; som to an Ablatiue; some both to an Accusatiue and an Ablatiue.

Q. How many Prepositions serue to the (a) Accusatiue case?

A. Two and thirty: namely, *Ad* to, *apud* at, *ante* before, &c.

Q. How many serue to the Ablatiue case?

A. These fifteen. (b) *A*, *ab*, *abs*, from or fro, &c.

Q. How many serue to both cases?

A. Onely these foure; *In*, (c) *sub*, *super*, and *subter*.

Q. What Prepositions are set after their cases?

A. These three: *versus*, *penes*, and *tenus*, are ordinarily set after; also *cum* and *vsque*, sometimes: as, *metum*, *ad occidentem vsque*.

\* Q. May not the rest of the Prepositions bee so set after their cases also?

A. Yes: by the figure *Anastrophe*: as, *Italiam contra*.

Q. Can no Preposition serue to a Genitiue case?

A. Yes: *Tenus*.

Q. When is that?

A. VVhen the casuall vvord ioyned with *Tenus* is the Plurall number, then it must be put in the Genitiue case, and be set before *tenus*: as, *Aurium tenus*, vp to the eares; *genium tenus*, vp to the knees.

Q. If Prepositions be set alone without any case; whether

a *Procul* is sometimes a Preposition, and ioyned both to the Accusatiue & to the Ablatiue cases. Cooper.  
b *Poras pra* sibi, b. e. *pra*poras sibi, or *pra*, b. e. *pra*sidiu (sine comestum sibi). Lamb. in *Plan*, *Veno ad* norsum temporis, b. e. *aduorsum* *de*nechum temporis, b. e. *opportune* *Stackw*.  
c The Englishes of our Prepositions are very defective, and would be carefully supplied.

are they then Prepositions ?

A. No: they are then changed into Aduerbs: and so if they doe forme the degrees of Comparison.

Q. May those foure which serue to both cases, haue either an Accusatiue case or an Ablatiue, as we will ?

A. No: except *Subter*; which wee may vse at our pleasure.

\* Q. How know you then when to ioyne them to the Accusatiue case; when to the Ablatiue ?

A. By their signification: for when they are put for other Prepositions seruing to the Accusatiue case, they will commonly haue an Accusatiue case: so for Prepositions seruing to the Ablatiue, an Ablatiue.

Q. VVhen doth *in*, serue to the Accusatiue case ?

A. When it hath the signe *into*, ioyned with the English: as, *in urbem*, into the City. Or, when it is put for *Erga* towards, *contra*, against, or *ad vnto*. Otherwise, it serues to an Ablatiue.

\* Q. VVhen doth *Sub* gouerne an Accusatiue case ?

A. When it is put for *Ad*, *per*, or *ante*; that is, when it signifeth vnto, by, about or before. Otherwise, it gouernes an Ablatiue.

\* Q. When doth *Super* gouerne an Accusatiue ?

A. VVhen it is put for *ultra* beyond. Else it will haue an Ablatiue.

\* Q. Haue you no moe Prepositions but these ?

A. Yes: *b* These six; *Am, di, dis, re, se, con*.

Q. Doe these serue to any cases ?

A. No: they serue onely to make Compound words; so that they are neuer found alone, but onely in Composition, compounded with other words.

Q. Are not Prepositions compared ?

A. No: except some of them when they are changed into Aduerbs: as *Prope*, *propius*, *proxime*.

*b* These haue commonly these significations or the like: which by vse in reading may easily be obserued; *Am* about, *di* from, &c. *dis* asunder, *re* back or againe: *se* asunder: *con* together: *se q. scilicet* *con, q. cum*.

Of an Interjection.

**Q.** **VV**hat is your last part of speech?

**A.** An Interjection?

**Q.** **VV**hat is an Interjection?

**A.** A part of speech, which signifieth some sodaine affection, or passion of the minde, in an imperfect voyce.

**Q.** How many kindes of Interjections haue you?

**A.** So many as there are sodaine passions or motions of the minde: ] as, of mirth, sorrow, dread and the like: as they are in my booke.

**Q.** Giue me the English of your Interjections; as you did of Aduerbs and Conjunctions.

**A.** They are imperfect voyces: and so haue no proper English words: yet we may English them thus, after our custome of speech.

Some be of mirth: as, *Eux* hey, *vah* hey-da.

Sorrow: as, *Hem* alas, *hei* ah alas.

Dread: as, *Atat* oh, or out alas.

Marueling: as, *Pape* O maruelous or strange!

Disdayning: as, *Hem* oh or what, *vah* ah.

Shunning: as, *Apage* get thee gone, or fie away.

Praising: as, *Euge* O well done!

Scorning: as, *hui* hee, alas.

Exclamation: as, *Prob Deum atque hominum fidem.* Oh the faith of Gods and men.

Cursing: as, *Va* woe, *malum* in a mischief.

Laughing: as *Ha, ha, he; ha, ha.*

Calling: as, *Eho, ho, ie, ho* fyrrah.

Silence: as, *Au, aub.*

**Q.** But are all interjections such imperfect voyces?

**A.** Yea, all which are properly Interjections: as, *Eux*, *vah*, &c.

\* **Q.** What say you then of *malum*, signifying in a mischief, is it not a perfect voyce?

**A.** *Malum* is not properly an Interjection, but a Noun: and is onely then taken for an Interjection, when it is put to

expresse such a sodaine passion.

\* Q. May not other perfect words also, bee made Interjections?

A. Yes: any part of speech may; but especially Nounes and Verbes, whensoever they are vsed to expresse these sodaine motions of the minde: ] as, *Infandum* a thing not to be spoken of, *Amabo* of all good fellowship, *Peri* alas, are made Interjections and vndeclined.

Q. May one word be of many parts of speech?

A. Yes: being taken in a diuerse signification; or in a diuerse respect and consideration.

\* Q. How, for example?

A. *Cum* when, is an Aduerb of Time; *Cum* seeing that, is a Conjunction Causal; *Cum* with, a Preposition. And *cum* taken for this word *cum*, or for it selfe, is a Noun Substantiue and vndeclined.

\* Q. It seemeth hereby that a word of any part of speech may be a Noun Substantiue.

A. a Yes: when it is taken for the word it selfe, or, as for a word of Art. ] As, *Habeo* this word *habeo*. Or when it is put in place of a Noun Substantiue: as, *Bonum mane* good morrow. *Mane* is here declined, *Hoc mane inuariabile*.

a Such words are Substantiues not properly, but *technicos* that is artificially, or materially, as some Grammarians doe speake,

### The Concords of the Latine speech.

Q. WE haue done with the Introduction of the Eight parts of speech, or the handling of the eight parts severally, which is the first part of your Accidence: now we are to come to the rules of Construction of the Eight parts of speech, called the English rules. Q. What meane you by construction?

A. b c The due ioyning, or right ordering and framing together of words in speech. ] Or the right ioyning of the parts of speech together in speaking according to the naturall manner; or according to the reason and rule of Grammar.

Q. How many things are to be considered, for the right ioyning of words in Construction?

A. Two:

b That construction is to be accounted lawfull, which the most approved of the ancient Writers haue vsed both in writing and speaking. c Construction is either simple and plaine, or figuratiue.

- A. Two: { 1. The Concords of words,  
2. The governing of words.

\* Q. What mean you by Concords?

A. The agreements of words together, in some speciall Accidents or qualities: as, in one Number, Person, Case or Gender.

\* Q. How many Concords haue you?

A. Three: The first between the Nominatiue Case and the Verb.

The second, between the Substantiue and the Adiectiue.

The third, between the Antecedent and the Relatiue.

\* Q. Why must these six so agree together?

A. Because three of these are weak, and cannot be placed orderly in speech, except they bee guided and holden vpon by the three stronger.

\* Q. Which are those three weak ones?

A. The three later: that is the Verbe, the Adiectiue and the Relatiue.

Q. What must the Verb haue to agree with?

A. His Nominatiue case.

Q. What the Adiectiue?

A. His Substantiue.

Q. What must the Relatiue haue?

A. His Antecedent.

Simple is that which follows the right and plain manner of speaking, according to the rules of Grammar: as, *Magna pars vulnecasa.* Figurative, which differs from the same plain manner: as, *Magna pars vulnecasi.*

The first Concord.

Q. What is then your first Concord between?

A. Between the Nominatiue case and the Verb.

Q. When an English is given to bee made in Latine, what must you do first?

A. Look out the principall Verb.

Q. What if you haue moe Verbes then one in a sentence, which of them is the principall Verb?

A. The first of them.

Q. Are there no exceptions?

A. Yes, three: first, if the Verb bee of the Infinitive Mood,

it cannot be the principall Verb. Secondly, if it haue before it a Relatiue: as, *that, whom, which*. Thirdly, if it haue before it a Conjunction: as, *or that, cum* when, *si* if, and such others.

\* Q. Why can none of these be the principall Verb?

A. Because all these do euer in some sort depend vpon some other Verb, going before them in natural & due order of speech

\* Q. Must not the same course bee taken when a Latine is to be construed or turned into English, which is when an English is giuen to be made in Latine?

A. Yes, the very same: I must likewise first seek out the principall Verb, and mark it carefully.

\* Q. Why so?

A. Because that will point out the right Nominatiue case, which is that which agreeth with it both in Number & Person, and also in reason; and so it doth very much direct the construing of all the sentence.

Q. When you haue found out the principall Verbe, what must you doe then?

A. Seek out his Nominatiue case.

Q. How?

A. By putting the English, *who* or *what*, with the English of the Verb; and then the word in the same sentence, which answereth to the question, shall bee the Nominatiue case to the Verb.

Q. Giue me an example how.

A. *Venit ne Rex?* Doth the king come? If you aske heere, Who cometh, the answer is, The king. So the word *king* is the Nominatiue case to the Verb.

Q. Must we alwaies thus seek out the Nominatiue case?

A. Yes, in Verbs Personals: except the Verb bee an Imperfonall; which will haue no Nominatiue case.

Q. Where must your Nominatiue case be set, in making or construing Latine?

A. Before the Verb.

Q. Are there no exceptions?

A. Yes, three: First, when a question is asked. Secondly, when the Verbe is of the Imperatiue Moode. Thirdly, when this signe *it*, or *there*, commeth before the English of the



the Verbe.

Q. Where must the Nominatiue case be placed, if any of these happen?

A. Most vsually after the Verbe, or after the signe of the Verb: as, *Amas tu* louest thou? or dost thou loue?

Q. What case must your casuall worde bee, which cometh next after the Verbe, and answereth to the question, *whom* or *what*, made by the Verbe?

A. It must commonly be the Accusatiue case.

Q. Why doe you say commonly? Is there any exception?

A. Yes: if the Verbe doe properly gouerne another case after him to bee construed withall; for then it must be such case, as the Verbe gouernes properly.

Q. Giue an example.

A. *Si cupis placere magistro, utro diligentia, &c.* Heere *placere* the Verbe gouernes properly *magistro* a Dative case; and *utro* gouernes *diligentia* an Ablatiue case, not an Accusatiue.

Q. What doth a Verbe Personall agree with?

A. With his a Nominatiue case.

Q. In how many things?

A. In two; in Number and Person.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. The same number and Person that the Nominatiue case is, the same must the Verbe be.

Q. Giue me an example.

A. *Præceptor legit, vos vero negligitis.*

Q. In which words lyeth the speciall example, and force of the rule, to apply them to the rule?

A. In *Præceptor legit, vos negligitis.*

from all others: as *vos damnastis* you condemne & none other; or else for more emphasie, that is, for speaking more significantly: as, *Tu es patronus*, you are [my] patrone, that is, you especially and above all other. [ So also in Verbs whose signification belongs vnto men, the Nominatiue cases of the third Person are vsually vnderstood: as *Fertur*, h. e. *ille fertur*, he is reported; vnlesse *fertur* be rather v'sed impersonally. So *ferunt*, h. e. *homines ferunt*, men say. 3. Thus it is likewise in Verbes whose action belongs to God or Nature, as *pluit*, it rayneth: *fulminat*, it thunders, that is, God or Nature raines or thunders. [ Thus it is in like manner in some other Verbes which as these are sayd to be of an extemp signification, viz. whose action is not in the power of man or of any earthly creature, as *lucet* it is day, *Adusperascit* it draweth towards euening.

Note that the Nominatiue cases of the first and second persons, as *Ego*, *tu*, *vos* and *vos* are seldom expressed but onely vnderstood, vnlesse it be for the cause of better distinguishing and discerning some persons

Q. How

Q. How are these to be applied?

A. Thus: *Legit* the Verb is the singular Number and third Person, agreeing with *Præceptor* his Nominative case, which is the singular Number and third Person. And *negligitis* is the plural Number and second Person, because it agreeth with *vos* his Nominative case, which is also the Plurall Number and second Person.

Q. Must the Verb be alwaies the same Number and Person that the Nominative case is?

A. No: For there are three exceptions in the three rules following.

Q. Which is the first exception?

A. Many Nominative cases Singular, having a Conjunction Copulative, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. When there are mo Nominative cases coming together, with a Conjunction Copulative coming between them; though all the Nominative cases bee of the Singular Number, yet the Verb is vsually of the Plurall Number.

\* *E* and *y* may be of all Persons as well as *idem*; by the figure *Evocation*, having *Ego* or *nos*, *Tu* or *vos*, vnderstood; as, *Agimus* *ij*, *ij* *poteramus* *esse* *pares*, &c. for *Nos* *ij* *agimus*, &c.

Q. What if the Nominative cases be of diuers Persons, with which of them must the Verb agree in Person? may it agree with any of them?

A. No: it must agree with the Nominative case of the most worthy Person.

Q. Which is the Nominative case of the worthiest Person?

A. The Nominative case of the first Person is more worthy then of the second; and the second more worthy then the third.

Q. Which is your second exception?

A. When a Verb cometh between two Nominative cases of diuers Numbers, the Verb may indifferently accord with either of them, so that they be both of one Person.

Q. What mean you by that, when you say, it may indifferently accord with either of them?

A. It may agree either with that Nominative case, which goeth before the Verbe, or with that which commeth after the Verbe; so that both the Nominative cases bee of one Person.

Person.

Q. VWhich is the third exception?

A. Heere note also that sometime the Infinitive Mood of a Verbe, &c.

Q. VWhat meane you by that rule?

A. That not onely a Casuall word is the Nominatiue case to the Verbe; but sometime an Infinitive Mood, sometimes a whole clause going before, and sometime a member of a sentence may be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe.

\* Q. VWhat meane you by a Casuall word?

A. Such a word as may be declined with Cases.

Q. How can an Infinitive Moode, or a whole sentence bee the Nominatiue case to the Verbe? Can any word be a Nominatiue case to the Verbe, but onely a Noun Substantive?

A. Yes: a Noun Substantive, or whatsoever is put in the place of a Noun Substantive; as these are.

Q. How will you decline these, when they are put in place of a Noun Substantive?

A. Like Substantives of the Neuter Gender undeclined: as, *Hoc Nihil inuariabile*: so, *Hoc diluculo surgere inuariabile*.

\* Q. May not a Relative bee the Nominatiue case to the Verbe?

A. Yes: but that is onely by reason of the Substantive or Antecedent vnderstood with it, or in whose place it is put.

\* Q. And may not an Adiective also bee the Nominatiue case to the Verbe?

A. Yes: But then it is commonly an Adiective in the Neuter Gender, put alone without a Substantive, standing for a Substantive.

\* Q. What Number and Person must the Verbe bee, when a whole sentence, or a peece of a sentence, is the Nominatiue case to the Verbe?

A. If the Verbe bee referred, or haue respect but to one thing, it shall be the Singular Number, and third Person: but if to moe, it is vsually the Plurall Number and third Person.

\* Q. What if it bee a Noun of Multitude of the Singular Number? I meane, a Noun signifying moe then one?

A. It may sometimes haue a Verbe of the Plurall Number.

\* Q. How many things then may bee the Nominatiue case to the Verbe?

A. Sixe : first, a Casuall worde, which is either a Substantiue, or a Relatiue; or an Adiectiue standing for a Substantiue. Secondly, a whole reason or sentence. Thirdly, a clause or peece of a sentence. Fourthly, an Infinitiu Mood. Fifthly, an Aduerbe with a Genitiue case. Lastly, any one word or moe put for themselves, or whatsoeuer is put in stead of the Nominatiue case.

Q. What if your Verbe be of the Infinitiu Moode, must it haue a Nominatiue case before it?

A. No : It must haue an Accusatiue case before it, in stead of a Nominatiue.

### The second Concord.

Q. What is your second Concord betweene?

A. Betweene the Substantiue and the Adiectiue.

Q. VVhen you haue an Adiectiue, how will you finde out his Substantiue?

A. As I found out the Nominatiue case : ] that is, by putting the English *who* or *what* to the English of the Adiectiue, and the word or wordes answering to the question, shall bee the Substantiue to it.

Q. In how many things doth the Adiectiue agree with his Substantiue?

A. In three : in Case, Gender and Number.

Q. Why doth your booke say, The Adiectiue whether it be a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle?

A. Because all Pronounes are Adiectiues by nature ; except *Ego*, *tu*, *ui* ; and so are all Participles ; and therefore agree with Substantiues as well as the Noun Adiectiues doe.

Q. Is your Adiectiue alwaies the same Case, Gender and Number, that the Substantiue is?

A. No,

A. No, not alwaies : for there are three such exceptions as in the first Concord, though my book name but one.

Q. What is the first exception ?

A. Many Substantiues Singular, hauing a Cōjunction Copulatiue coming between them, will haue an Adiectiue Plural ; which Adiectiue shall agree with the Substantiue of the most worthy Gender.

Q. Which is the Substantiue of the most worthy Gender ?

A. The Substantiue of the Masculine Gender is more worthy then the Substantiue of the Feminine ; and the Substantiue of the Feminine more worthy then of the Neuter.

Q. Is this alwaies true ?

A. Yea : except in things without life ; I mean such as are not apt to haue life : as we shall see after.

Q. What Gender is most worthy in these ?

A. The Neuter is vsually so accounted, though wee may take such Neuters to bee put Substantiuely : as, *Arum & calami sunt bona.*

\* Q. Which is the second exception ?

A. When an Adiectiue comes between two Substantiues of diuers Gēders, it may \* indifferētly accord with either of them.

\* Which is the third exception ?

A. That the Substantiue is not alwaies a Casuall word : but a whole sentence, a peece of a sentence, an Infinitiuue Mood, an Aduerb with a Genitiue case, or any word put for it self, may be the Substantiue to the Adiectiue.

\* Q. Why so ?

A. Because all these things which may bee the Nominatiue case to the Verb, may be likewise the Substantiue to the Adiectiue, and the Antecedent to the Relatiue.

\* Q. What Case, Gender and Number, shall the Adiectiue be, when any of these are his Substantiue ?

A. Such as that which standeth for his Substantiue, is accounted to be.

\* Q. What if the Adiectiue haue respect but to one thing alone (as to one sentence, or one peece of a sentence) what gender and number must it be ?

A. The Neuter Gender and Singular Number.

\* Nunquam a-  
que ac modo  
paupertas mihi  
visum est omnis  
& miserum &  
grauē. Ter. pau-  
pertas visum o-  
mnis.

\* Q. VVhat if it haue respect to moe things then one?

A. It must be the Neuter Gender and Plurall Number.

### The third Concord.

a By Relatiue  
in this place  
we vsually  
meane *Qui,*  
*qua, quod,* with  
the cases and  
words com-  
ming of it.

b We may also  
note, that these  
Relatiues set  
downe in the  
Pronounce, as,  
*Hic, ille, iste, is,*  
*idem, qui,* are  
called Rela-  
tiues of Sub-  
stance, because  
they haue rela-  
tion to a Sub-  
stance.

Others are cal-  
led Relatiues  
of Accident,  
because they  
haue relation  
to some acci-  
dent; as to some  
quality, or qua-  
lity, as *Qualis*  
*quantus, iustus,*  
& other Inter-  
rogatiues.

c Obserue, that  
the proper  
Antecedent is

not alwaies expressed: for sometimes a Relatiue and so sometimes a Noun Adiectiue haue  
for their Antecedent or Substantiue some Pronoun included in the Pronoun  
Possessive set downe, by that Rule in the Latine Syntax, *Aliquando Relatiuum, &c. as* *Laudauit*  
*fortunas meas, qui filium haberem tali ingenio praeclitum.* Where *qui* hath for his Antecedent the  
Primitive *Ego* included in *meas*, in which *mei* is vnderstood. So the examples in the Constructi-  
on of the Pronoun in the Latine Syntax, viz. *Hae Possessina Meae, tuae, &c.*

Q. W Hat is the third Concord betweene?  
Betweene the Antecedent and the Relatiue.

Q. b When you haue a Relatiue, what must you do to find  
out his Antecedent?

A. Put the question *who*, or *what*, to the English of the Re-  
latiue; and the worde that answereth to the question is the An-  
tecedent to it.

Q. What meane you by the Antecedent?

A. The Antecedent is commonly such a word, as goeth in  
the sentence before the Relatiue, and is rehearsed againe of the  
Relatiue.

Q. In how many things doth the Relatiue agree with his  
Antecedent?

A. In three: in Gender, Number and Person.

\* Q. Is one Substantiue or Casuall word the Antecedent al-  
waies to the Relatiue?

A. No: all the same things may be the c Antecedent to the  
Relatiue, which may be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe, or  
the Substantiue to the Adiectiue.

Q. When any of these, except a Casuall worde, are the An-  
tecedent, what Gender and Number must the Relatiue be?

A. If the Relatiue be referred but to one thing of those, ex-  
cept the casuall word, it must be the Neuter Gender, and Sin-  
gular Number: but if it be referred to two things or moe of  
them, it must be the Neuter Gender and Plurall Number.

Q. When the English word *that*, may be turned into *which*,  
what part of speech is it?

A. A Re-



A. A Relatiue.

Q. If it cannot bee so turned, what part of speech is it then?

A. A Coniunction; which in Latine is called *quod*, or *ut*, signifying *that*.

Q. Must it alwaies needs be so made in Latine by *quod*, or *ut*, signifying *that*?

A. No: we may oft-times elegantly leaue out both *d quod*, and *ut*, by turning the Nominatiue case into the Accusatiue, and the Verbe into the Infinitiu moode.

Q. If many Antecedents of the Singular Number come together with a Coniunction Copulatiue comming between them; what Number must the Relatiue be?

A. The Plurall.

Q. But with which of the Antecedents must the Relatiue agree in gender?

A. With the Antecedent of the most worthie Gender.

Q. Which call you the most worthy Gender, in things not apt to haue life?

A. The Neuter.

Q. But what if the Antecedents bee of the Masculine or Feminine Gender, and none of them of the Neuter; may yet the Relatiue be the Neuter?

A. Yes: as, *Arcus & calami quæ fregisti, quæ* the Relatiue is the Neuter Gender; though *Arcus & calami* the Antecedents be the Masculine.

*d* Note for difference betweene *Quod* and *ut*, that for the most part *Quod* signifieth because or that, noting the Efficient cause: as *Quod tu redisti* because you haue returned. *ut*, to the end that, noting the *Finall cause* or the effect: as *ut tu fabulam agas volo*. Or thus. That *Quod* doth usually signifie simply, a thing done or to be done, *ut* the cause why it is done or to be done.

### The Case of the Relatiue.

Q. **H**OW many chiefe rules are there to knowe what Case the Relatiue must be of?

A. Two: When there commeth no Nominatiue case betweene the Relatiue and &c. And when there commeth a Nominatiue case, &c.

Q. When in making or construing Latine, there commeth no Nominatiue case between the Relatiue and the Verbe,

what shall I knowe? *How to knowe what case, well* *What*



what case must your Relatiue bee?

A. The Nominatiue case to the Verbe; as it were a Noun Substantiue.

Q. VVhen there comes a Nominatiue case betweene the Relatiue and the Verbe; what Case must the Relatiue bee then?

A. Such Case as the Verbe will haue after him: that is, such Case as any Noun Substantiue should bee, being gouerned of the same Verbe.

Q. May not the Relatiue be the Substantiue to the Adiectiue, as well as it may be the Nominatiue case to the Verb?

A. Yes.

Q. Are there no other words which haue their Cases, as the Relatiue hath?

A. Yes: Nounes Interrogatiues and Indefinites: as, a *Quis*, *uter*, *qualis*, *quantus*, *quotus*, &c.

Q. Doe Relatiues, Interrogatiues and Indefinites, follow the words whereof they are gouerned, like as Substantiues, and other parts of speech doe?

A. No: these vsually, all come before the Verbe; that is, they are set before the Verbe, or other wordes, whereof they are gouerned.

\* Q. b Doth a Substantiue neuer stand before the worde whereof it is gouerned?

A. Yes: when a word is ioyned with it which goeth before by nature; as, a Relatiue, or an Interrogatiue, or Indefinite: As, *Quem librum legis*; *librum* goeth before *legis* whereof it is gouerned, like as *quem* doth.

Q. Why so?

A. Because of the Relatiue which goeth with it.

Q. Is the Relatiue alwaies gouerned of the Verbe, which he commeth before?

A. It is gouerned of whatsoeuer a Noun Substantiue may be gouerned of: as, sometimes of an Infinitive Mode coming after the Verbe. Sometimes of a Participle. Sometimes of a Gerund. And so of other words, according to my book: and in all things like vnto the Substantiue.

Q. How can you know of what word the Relatiue is gouerned?

a These are called Relatiues of Accident, as was sayd before.

b Despauciterius hath this rule worthy to be obserued of scholars.

*Quando Relatiuo praecedens subdit, eodem ponatur casu quia verbo dantur eidem.*

*Praecedens h. e. Antecedens, subditus est subin-*  
*git.*

gouverned?

A. By putting in stead of the Relatiue the same Case of *Hic, hec, hoc*; and so construing the sentence.

\* Q. Why so?

A. Because then the word which is put for the Relatiue, will in construing follow the word which the Relatiue is gouverned of; as other parts of speech do.

\* Q. Shew how in this sentence; *Qua nunc non est narrandi locus*.

A. Put *hec* in stead of *qua*, and then it will follow thus in construing: *Nunc non est locus narrandi hec*: so *qua* is gouverned of *narrandi*.

Q. But if a Relatiue come between two Substantiues of diuerse Genders, with which of them shall it agree?

A. Witheither of them indifferently, as we will; that is, either with the former or the later, as will best serue to expresse the matter in hand; yea, though they be of diuerse Numbers also. By the rule, *Relativum inter duo Antecedentia, &c.*

### Constructions of Nouns Substantiues.

2. **W**E haue don with Construction in the agreement of words: now we are to come to Construction in governing of words. Where begin your rules for governing words?

A. At When two Substantiues come together, &c.

Q. In what order do these rules stand in your book?

A. In the order of the eight parts of speech.

Q. Shew how.

A. First, the Rules for Construction of Nounes Substantiues. Secondly, of Nouns Adiectiues. Thirdly, of Pronouns. Fourthly, of Verbs Personals. Fifthly, of Gerunds. Sixthly, of Supines. Seauently, of all such words as signifie Time, Space, between Place, Names of places. Eightly, of Verbs Impersonals. Ninthly, of Participles. Tenthly, of Aduerbes. The eleuenth, of Coniunctions. The twelfth, Prepositions. The

thirteenth, Interjections.

Q. In what order are the rules placed for all these?

A. According to the order of the cases. First, rules for the Nominatiue case; if the word doe govern a Nominatiue case. Secondly, for the Genitiue. Thirdly, for the Dative. Fourthly, for the Accusatiue. Fifthly, for the Ablative.

\* Q. Why doe you not mention any rules for the Vocative?

A. Because the Vocative is governed of no other part of speech, except an Interjection. And also it may easily be knowe; because whensoever wee call or speake to any Person or thing, we doe it in the Vocative case.

\* Q. How will you finde out the rule for any word in a sentence to know why it is put in the Genitiue, Dative, or any other case?

A. First, I must construe the sentence.

\* Q. What meane you by construe?

A. To construe, is to place every word in a sentence, according to the naturall order of speech; and to giue every word his proper signification in English.

\* Q. Why must you construe thus first?

A. Because every case is commonly governed of the principall word which goeth next before it, in this right and naturall order of construing.

Q. How will you seek out the rule for the case, when you haue construed?

A. First, I must consider what case my word is, and of what word it is governed. Secondly, what part of speech the word is: wherof it is governed, and of what signification. Thirdly, I must turne to the rules for such a case, after such a part of speech.

\* Q. Shew me how: for example, if it be a Genitiue case after a Substantiue, how doe you finde it?

A. I must turne to the rules of the Genitiue case after the Substantiue: and marking the signification of the word, I shall finde the rule in one of those.

\* Q. Shew mee this by an example in this little sentence, *Virtus est comes invidia*. What must you doe first?

A. First

A. First I construe it, thus; *Invidia enuy [est is] comes* a companion *virtutis* of virtue.

\* Q. What case is *Comes* here, and why?

A. *Comes* is the Nominatiue case, governed of the Verbe *est*, going next before it in construing, by the first rule of the Nominatiue case after the Verb; that is, *Sum, forem, fio.*

\* Q. What case is *virtutis*, and why?

A. The Genitiue case, governed of the Substantiue *Comes* going next before it in construing, by the first rule of the Genitiue case, after the Substantiue; When two Substantiues, &c.

\* Q. Seeing you must construe right before you can tell your rule; what order must you obserue in construing a sentence?

For this rule see it more at large in the Grammar-schools.

A. First, I must read distinctly to a full point, marking all the points and proper names if there be any, with the meaning of the matter as much as I can.

\* Q. How can you know which are proper names?

A. They are all such wordes as are written with great letters; except the first word of euery sentence, which is euer written with a great letter.

\* Q. What word then must you take first?

A. A Vocatiue case if ther be one, or whatsoeuer is in steed of it; and the words which hang on it to make it plaine.

\* Q. What next?

A. I must seek out the the principall Verbe, and his Nominatiue case; and take first the Nominatiue case, or whatsoeuer is in steed of it; and that which hangeth of it, seruing to make it plaine.

\* Q. What next?

A. The principall Verbe, and whatsoeuer words depend on it, seruing to make it plaine; as, an Infinitiuue Mood, or an Aduerbe.


\* Q. What then?

A. Such case as the Verbe properly gouernes: which is commonly an Accusatiue case.

\* Q. What must you take next?

A. All the Cases in order; first a Genitiue, secondly a Dative,

tiue, lastly the Ablatiue.

 Euery schollar should be able to repeat this Rule.

\* Q. Giue me the summe of this rule briefly.

A. First, I must read my sentence plainly to a full point, marking all the points and proper names. Secondly, I must take first a Vocatiue case, if there be one, or whatsoeuer is in stead of it, and that which depends of it to make it plain. Thirdly, I must seek out the principal Verb, and his Nominatiue case; and take first the Nominatiue case, or whatsoeuer is in stead of it, and that which hangerth on it to make it plain. Then the Verb with the Infinitiu Mood or Aduerb. Next, the Accusatiue case, or such case as the Verb properly gouerns. Lastly, all the other cases in order: as, first, the Genitiue; secondly, the Datiue; after, the Ablatiue.

\* Q. What if there be not all these kindes of words in a sentence?

\* A. Then I must take so many of them as are in the sentence, and in this order.

Q. Is this order euer to be kept?

• *b* More shortly: it is oft altered by Interrogatiues, Relatiues, Partitiues, certain Aduerbs and Coniunctions. See Goclenius his Analysis, p. 9

A. *b* It is often altered by words of exciting or stirring vp: as, by Interjections, Aduerbs of wishing, calling, shewing, denying, exhorting, &c. Secondly, by some Coniunctions. Thirdly, by Interrogatiues, Indefinites, Partitiues, Relatiues: as, by *Quis* or *qui*, *uter*, *qualis*, *quantus*, *quous*, &c. Lastly, by such words as haue in them the force of relation or dependence.

Q. What words are those?

A. Such as haue some other words depending vpon them in the later part of the sentence; or are referred to something going before. As, *Cum*, *deinde*, *deinceps*, *quemadmodum*, *sic*, *sicut*, *sicuti*, *dum*, *donec*, *primum*, *quando*, *quia*, *quoniam*, *licet*, *postquam*, *quam*, *quancumque*, *etsi*, *quauis*, and the like.

\* Q. Why is the order changed by these?

A. Because these commonly go before in a sentence, beginning the sentence.

\* Q. But are there not some speciall things to be obserued in construing?

Special things: A. Yes, these: first, to marke well the principall Verbe, because

cause it pointeth out the right Nominative case, and vſually directs all the ſentence. Secondly, that commonly the Nominative caſe bee ſet before the Verbe; the Accuſative after the Verbe; the Infinitive Moode after another Moode; the Subſtantive and Adjective bee conſtrued together, except the one of them doe govern ſome other word, or have ſome word ioyned vnto it, or depending on it, to which it paſſeth the ſignification in a ſpeciall manner; that the Prepoſition be ioyned with his caſe.

Q. Well; to returne againe to the Rules in order: What caſes doe Subſtantives governe?

A. A Genitive commonly; ſome an Ablative.

Q. How many rules are there of theſe?

A. Five.

Q. Name the beginnings of each rule in order.

A. When two Subſtantives come together betokening, &c.  
2. When the Engliſh of this word *Res* is put with an Adjective &c.  
3. An Adjective in the Neuter Gender, &c.  
4. Words of any quality or property to the praiſe, &c.  
5. *Opus* and *uſus*, when they be Latine for need.

L. Q. a VVhen two Subſtantives come together betokening diuerſe things, what caſe ſhall the later be?

A. The Genitive.

Q. Giue an example.

A. *Facundia Ciceronis*.

Q. Which is your Genitive caſe, and why?

A. *Ciceronis* is my Genitive caſe, governed of *facundia*; be-  
cauſe it is the later of two Subſtantives.

Q. Is there no exception from this rule?

A. \* Yes: if the Subſtantives belong both to one thing.

Q. What if they belong both to one thing?

turned into an Ablat. with a Prepoſition: as, *Concreuit a Glycerio oſtium*. *Oſtium a Glycerio* for *Glycerij*, unleſſe wee will ſay *a Glycerio* for poſt *Glycerium*. Subſtantives compounded with continuing a Dative caſe: as, *contubernarius*, *commilito*, *conſervus*, &c. may ſeeme to be referred moſt ſely to this rule *Eſt etiam &c.* L. \* The firſt of the two Subſtantives is oft vnderſtood by a figure called *Eclipſis*: as, *Non vidimus manſica quod in tergo eſt*: for *id manſica*, as in the Latine rules.

L. a Sometimes this Genitive is turned into a Dative; as, for *Pater urbi*, we ſay *Pater urbi*. Sometimes it is turned into an Adjective Poſſeſſive: as, for *Patris domus*, we ſay *Paterna domus*. Sometimes alſo it ſeemeth

A. Then they shall be put both in one case.

Q. When you haue the English of the word *Res*, that is, *thing*, put with an Adiectiue, what may you doe then?

A. Put away the Word *Res*; and put the Adiectiue in the Neuter Gender like a Substantiue.

Q. If any Adiectiue in the Neuter gender, bee put alone without a Substantiue; what doth it stand for?

A. For a Substantiue; and so is said to be put Substantiue, or for a Substantiue.

Q. What case will it haue when it is so put?

A. A Genitiue, as if it were a Substantiue.

Q. What case must Nouues bee put in, that signifie the praise or dispraise of any thing, and come after a Noun Substantiue, or a Verbe Substantiue: as, after *Sum*, *forem*, or *fiō*, &c?

A. In the Ablatiue, or in the Genitiue.

Q. *Opus* and *usus*, when they signifie need, what case must they haue?

A. An Ablatiue.

These are commonly in the Genitiue being the latter of two Substantiues; the Ablatiue by some word understood. Verbsals in *io* were wont to haue the same cases with the Verbs which they come of:

as to say, *Nihil in care captio est*, for *nihil in care ceperis*. *Quid tibi nos scilicet est*, for *quid nos tamis*. *Lamb. on Plautus*. c. *Puero opus est cibum*. *Plaut. Lestio opus est. Fab.*

### Constructions of Adiectives.

#### The Genitiue case after the Adiectiue.

Q. How many generall rules are there belonging to that Chapter of the Genitiue after the Adiectiue?

A. Five: Adiectiues that signifie desire, Nounes Parti-  
tives, &c.

Q. What case will Adiectiues haue which signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting, and the like?

A. A Genitiue.

So Adiectiues of care, dignity and other like: as, *Pavidus offensionum*. *Securus a-*  
*lis anxius*. *Securus amorum*. *Socius pecun-*  
*caritatis*. *Cerius condemnatio-*  
*nis*. So verbsals in *ax*:  
as, *Audax in-*  
*genij*.

Q. Nounes



**Q.** Nounes Partitiues or taken partitiuely, with Interrogatiues, and certaine Nounes of Number, as those set downe in the booke, and the like; what case doe they require?

**A.** *b.* / A Genitiue.

**Q.** When you haue a question asked, as by any of these Interrogatiues, in what case must you answer?

**A.** In the same case wherein the Question is asked.

**Q.** And in what tense of a Verbe must you answer?

**A.** In the same tense.

**Q.** How many exceptions haue you from this rule?

**A.** Three; first, if a question be asked by *Cuius, cuius, cuius*: Secondly, If it be asked by such a word, as may gouerne diuerse cases: Thirdly, if I must answer by one of these Pronounes Possessives; *Mens, tuus, suus, noster, vester*.

**Q.** Nounes of the Comparatiue and Superlatiue degree being put as Nounes Partitiues (that is, hauing after them the English of *or among*) what case doe they require?

**A.** A Genitiue.

**Q.** Nounes of the Comparatiue degree, with this signification *than* or *by* after them, what case will they haue?

**A.** \* An Ablatiue.

haue in steed of the Genitiue an Ablatiue with a \* preposition: as, for *Alter vestrum, alter e vobis*. To the end that wee may see the plaine construction of these and the Substantiue to the Adiectiue, we may commonly resolue them thus; repeating again the Substantiue, or Substantiues in the same case that the Adiectiue is, or some other word vnderstood in the Substantiue if it be a Noun Collective: as, *Qui quis Deus deorum. Degenere canes canum. Aliquis vir familia.* L The Comparatiue is commonly referred to two things alone, which are compared together: as, *Maximus fortior*, though sometimes to moe: as, *Apum adolescentiores*. The Superlatiue to moe, or to some Noun Collective, including moe: as, *Iustissimus plebi*. \* *Quam nemo omnium elegantius explicauit a Cicero*, for *Cicero*, or *quam Cicero*.

*b* This Genitiue is a Genitiue plurall, or equall thereto; whereof the Nounes Partitiues haue their Gender exprelly or included: as, *Quorum alter. Quisquam hominum. Aliquis familia.*

These Nouns may gouerne other cases being vsed in other senses and meanings: as, *Primus ab Hercule. Nulli secundus*. And in the same sense

## The Dative case after the Adiectiue.

**Q.** What Adiectiues gouerne a Dative Case?

**A.** A Adiectiues that betoken profit or disprofit.

*a* So obuium, fidum, amicum, &c.

*omnibus: idem omnibus or erga omnes: opportunum, inusitatus.*

*Et*

Some Adjectives signifying likeness, &c. fit; *L* b likeness, vnlikenesse; pleasure, submitting, or belonging to any thing.

haue a Genit. Q. VVhat other Adjectives?

as; *Par* butius: A. Of the Passiue signification in *bilis*; and Nounes Participials in *us*.

so *affinis*, *similis*, *consciens*. *L* *Communis*, *alienus*, *inimicus*, may serue to diuerse cases. So *Natus*, *commodus*, *incommodus*, *utilis*, *inutilis*, *vehemens*, *aptus*, haue usually a Dative, and sometimes an Accus. with a Preposition: as, *Natus gloria*, or *ad gloriam*.

### The Accusative case after the Adjectives.

Q. WWhat Adjectives gouerne an Accusative case?

A. Such as betoken the length, breadth or thicknesse of any thing, will haue an Accusat. case of such Nounes as signifie the measure of the length, breadth or thicknesse.

Q. Doe they euer gouerne an Accusative case?

A. No: b sometimes an ablatiue; and sometimes a Genitiue.

b *Longus* septem pedes; *longus* sesquipedale, *longus* pedum quinquagenum.

### The Ablative case after the Adjective.

Q. WWhat Adjectives gouerne an Ablative case?

\* a *Inops* ab amicis: i. exsolatione.

*Male* q. magis auste virtute. *Eslo* Antiprosis. *Hispania* in omni frugum genere fecunda.

*Iust.* *Fecundum* in fraudes hominum genus. *Sil.* b *Quid* d. *gens* *fiam* *Plan* c

Adjectives of diuersity: as, *Alter*, *alius*, *diuersus*, haue an Ablat. with a Preposition, and sometimes a Dative. d The Subst. signifying the cause why any thing is done, or the forme or manner of a thing after Adjectives or Subst. are put in the Abl. case: as, *dicimus senectute*, *Præceptor consilii*, *Patens natura*, *Titulo Doctor*, *Dei gratia rex*.

\* Adjectives signifying fulnesse, emptinesse.

Q. Doe these alwaies gouerne an Ablative?

A. (a) No: sometimes a Genitiue, sometime an Accus. or an Ablative with a Preposition.

Q. VVhat other Adjectives gouerne an Ablative case?

A. (b) *Dignus*, *indignus*, *præditus*, *captus*, *contentus*, and such like.

Q. What may the Adjectives *dignus*, *indignus*, and *contentus*, haue instead of their Ablative case?

A. An Infinitive Mood.

Constructions of Pronounes.

Q. What Cases doe Pronounes gouerne?

A. None at all, properly.

Q. what then doth that rule of the Pronounes ( These Genitiue cases of the Primitiues ) teach ?

A. It teacheth when to vse *Mei, mi, sui, nostri, and vestri*, the Genitiue cases of the Pronoun Primitiues, signifying of mee, of thee, &c. and when to vse *Mens, tuus, suus, noster* and *vester*, the Pronoun Possessiues, signifying mine, thine, &c.

Q. When must *Mei, mi, b sui*, the Genitiue cases of the Primitiues, be vsed ?

A. When suffering or the passion is signified.

Q. When is that ?

A. VVhen a Person is meant to suffer something, or to haue something done vnto it, but not to doe any thing : as, *Amor* the loue *mei* of me; not meaning the loue which I haue, but the loue wherewith others loue me, or which others haue of me.

Q. When must *mens, tuus, suus*, be vsed ?

A. VVhen doing or \* possession is signified.

Q. When is that ?

A. VVhen a person is meant to do or possesse some thing : as, *ars tua* thy Art or skill; that is, that Art which thou hast.

Q. Where are *Nostrium* and *vestrum* vsed ?

A. After Distributiues, Partitiues, Comparatiues, and Superlatiues.

Q. How are the Demonstratiues, *Hic, ille, iste*, distinguished ?

A. Thus vsually ; that *Hic* sheweth him who is next vnto me, *Ille* him who is next to you, *Iste* signifieth one remote

went first before in the same sentence : as, *Petrus vnum admiratur se. Sc* is referred to *Petrus*, we may commonly thus distinguish them from *is* or *eum* and *eius* &c. because *sui* signifieth of himself, *suum* his owne; whereas *eum* signifieth him, *eius* of him, meaning not of himself but of some other person or thing. \* *Quisquam a me pigulit tam graniter fores ? a me pro meo.*

L

from

\* The Possessiues *meus, tuus, suus, noster* & *vester*, do seeme to receive after the certaine Genitiue cases of Adiectiues referred for their Substantiues to the Genitiue cases of the Primitiues included in those Possessiues : as, *Ipsum, solus* &c. *Ex suo ipsum animo*, &c. *ipsum* is referred for his Substantiue to *mi* the Genitiue case of *Tu* included or vnderstood in *mi* : which *mi* is gouerned of *animo*. See the Latine rule *Hac possessio* : *na* and the rest of the examples there. *b sui* and *suum* are reciprocate, that is, they haue relation or respect to that which

from both, So wee vse *Ille*, when wee would set out a thing by the excellency of it: as, *Alexander ille magnus*, that famous *Alexander*: But *iste* is vsed when wee speak of a thing with contempt: as, *Istum emulum*, this emulating companion.

**Q.** What are wee to obserue further concerning the vse of *Hic* and *ille*, or *is*?

**A.** That when they are referred to two Antecedents before, *Hic* is commonly referred to the later and neerer of them, viz. that which was last spoken of. *Ille* to the further off, or that which was first spoken of, though sometimes it bee otherwise. See the Latine rule, *Hic & ille cum ad duo anteposita, &c.*

### Construction of the Verb; and first with the Nominative case.

**Q.** What Verbs haue a Nominative case after them?

\* These Verbs are called Substantiues, either because they signifie a substance, or being, or the manner of substance. Or for that they subsist or serue to other Verbs in coniugating or resolving them, as in every Preterite and Preterplu. tense of Verbs in or, so in the Infinitive Moods both

**A.** *a Sum, forem, fio, existo*, and certain Verbs Passiues of calling: as, *Dico, vocor, salutor, appellor, habeor, existimor, videor*, and suchlike.

**Q.** Will these euer haue a Nominative case after them?

**A.** No: but when they haue a Nominative case before them.

**Q.** Why so?

**A.** Because they haue such case after them as they haue before them.

**Q.** What if they haue an Accusative case before them, as Infinitive Moods haue commonly?

**A.** Then they must haue an Accusative case after them; and so hauing a Dative before them, they haue a Dative after them.

**Q.** What other Verbs besides *sum, forem* haue such Cases after them as they haue before them?

**A.** *b Verbs of Gesture.*

**Q.** Which call you Verbs of Gesture?

Active and Passive. Or finally, because all other Verbs are resolved by them: as, *Lego, sum legens*. All other Verbs are called Adiectiues. \* *Quod si cini Romano licet esse Gaditanum*; *b. e. cinum esse Gaditanum*: or *Gaditanum* for *Gaditano*, by *Anipolis*; so in many others. *b* They are called Verbs of Gesture, because they signifie some speciall gesture of the body: as, *Eo I go, curro I run, &c.*

**A.** Verbs

A. Verbs of bodily moving, going, resting or doing.  
Q. What is your generall rule, when the word going before the Verb, and the word coming after the Verb, belong both to one thing?

A. That they be put both in one Case; by this rule, And generally when the word that goeth, &c. So likewise Participles coming of Verbs Substantiues, and of the rest before: as, *Factus, habitus*: as, *Leclule delicijs satte beate meis*. Propertius.

The Genitive case after the Verb.

Q. **V**hat Verbs require a Genitive case after them?

A. The Verb *a Sum*, when it betokeneth possession, owing, or otherwise appertaining to a thing as a token, property, duty or guise. *L. b.*

Q. Is there no exception?

A. Yes: *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester*, must bee the Nominative case, agreeing with the Substantiue going before, expressed or vnderstood; because they be Pronoun Adiectiues.

Q. What other Verbs require a Genitive case?

A. Verbs that betoken to esteem or regard.

Q. What Genitive case?

A. A d Genitive case signifying the value.

Q. What other Verbs besides require a Genitive case?

A. e Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, purging, quitting or affoiling.

Q. What Genitive case will they haue?

A. A Genitive of the crime, or of the cause, or of the thing that one is accused, condemned or warned of.

*frum, vestrum, humanum, b. l. luum, &c.* as, *Meum est*, the Substantiue *officium* seems also to be vnderstood. Or other like words, or else they are put Substantiue. e Verbs of esteeming are these, and the like; *Aestimo, pendo, facio, curo, respicio, consulo, &c.* *L. d.* *Aestimo* may haue also an Ablative case: as, *Aestimo magno* [*vir, pretio, or the like.*] *L. Aequi boni consulo*; [*h. e. aequi & boni valoris, or priti.*] So *aqui boni facio* are peculiar phrales. e So all the Verbs taken in the same signification of accusing or condemning, &c. as, *Pendo, appello, postulo, arcesso, insimulo, defero, arguo, incuso, castigo, increpo, urgeo, plecto, alligo, obligo, assero, timeor, cito, iudico, conuincio, redarguo, noto, infamo, prebendo, deprecando, purgo, communi facio, interrogo, contemno, inquirio, doceo, commendo, miror, vituperor*: as, *commendo te pietatis, miror iustitiam, vituperor negligentiam*. Though in these [*causa*] or the like Noun may seem to be vnderstood. So *duco de turris*.

a This Genitive case after *Sum* seems rather to bee governed of som Substantiue either set down, though to bee repeated again: as, *Hac vestis est* [*vestis*] *patris*. *Pecus est* [*pecus*] *Melior*: or altogether vnderstood: as, *Officium, munus, or the like*: as, *Adolescens est* [*vir, officium.*] *L. b.* In *Meum, tuum, suum, no-*

Q. May they haue no Case else of the crime or cause?

A. Yes: an Ablatiue; and that most commonly without a Preposition.

L \* Q. If *uterq;*, *nullus*, *alter*, *neuter*, *alius*, *ambo*, or a Superlative degree signifying the crime or cause, bee gouerned of any of these Verbs, what case must they be put in?

A. In the Ablatiue onely, as *Accusatus furti*, *an stupri*, *an vitio*, *que*, *sine de utroque*?

L Q. May not these Verbs haue also an Accusatiue case?

A. Yes: of the Person, which is accused, condemned or warned, &c. or else such case as the Verb properly gouerneth, as *Condemnare generum sceleris*. *Admonere alterum fortuna*.

Q. What other Verbs yet require a Genitiue case?

A. f *Satago*, *misereor*, g *miseresco*.

Q. What case do *Reminiscor*, *obliuiscor*, *rescorder* and *memini* require?

A. A Genitiue; and sometime an Accusatiue. Also *Memini* signifying, I make mention, may haue an Ablatiue case with a Preposition: as, *Memini de se*.

f *Satago* de vi.  
i.e. *anxius sum*  
de vi. *Aul. Gel.*  
g *Indoleo*, *misereor*, *aris*, signifieth A *ctiue*ly,  
and hath an Accusatiue case.  
L *Misereor* and *miseresco* may haue a Dative case, but more seldome.

### The Dative after the Verb.

Q. What Verbs require a Dative case?

A. All sorts of Verbs which are put acquisitiue.

Q. What is it to be put a *acquisitiue*ly?

A. To bee put after the manner of getting something to them.

Q. What tokens haue such Verbs after them?

A. These tokens, *to* or *for*.

Q. What Verbs doo especially belong to this rule which haue thus a Dative case?

A. b \* Verbs which betoken, First, to profit or disprofit. Secondly, to compare. Thirdly, to giue or to restore. Fourthly, to promise or to pay. Fifthly, to command or shew. Sixthly, to trust. Seauenthly, to obey or to be against. Eighththly, to threaten or bee angry with. Ninthly, *Sum* with his com-

pounds

a *Subsidio* diligenti-  
am compa-  
rare. b.e. ad sub-  
sidium: *to habeo*  
re *ludibrio*: *istud*  
*habeo curam*, *qua-*  
*stui*, *prada*, *vo-*  
*luptati*.  
Hitherto be-  
longs that  
which is called  
of some the  
eight case: as,  
B *clamor celo*.  
de *incolum*.  
b \* Sundry of  
these Verbs  
haue sometimes  
other cases:



pounds except *possum*, when they haue *to* or *for* after them. Tenthly, Verbes compounded with *Satis*, *bene*, and *male*. Eleuenthy, Verbes compounded with these Prepositions, *Pra*, *ad*, *con*, *sub*, *ante*, *post*, *ob*, *in*, and *inter*; except *praeo*, *praeuincio*, *praece*, *praeuro*, *praeuertor*, which will haue an Accusative case.

Q. What Case will *c Sum* haue, when it is put for *habeo* to haue?

A. A Dative.

Q. When *Sum* hath after him a Nominative case, and a Dative; what Case may the Nominative be turned into?

A. Into the Dative: so that *Sum* may in (such manner of speaking) haue a double Dative case.

Q. Can onely *Sum* haue a double Dative case?

A. Not onely *Sum*, but also many other Verbes may haue a double Dative case, in such manner of speaking.

Q. Whereof?

A. One Dative case of the Person, another of the thing.

Q. How may the Dative case of the thing be resolved?

A. Either by the Nominative case whereof it is vsually made: as *Sum tibi presidio*, *b.e. presidium*, or an Accusative case with a Preposition: as *Hoc tu tibi lauds ducis*, *i.e. ad laudem*.

*Dominari astra*, *dominari in suos*, et *dominari in omni re*. For *Tempus*, *moderor*, *refiro*, *mitto*, *do*, *do tibi licetis* and *do ad te licetis*, see the Latine rule *Diebini Tempero*, *moderor*. (*c.*) *Suppeto* to abound or be sufficient may haue a Dative case, as *Esi* for *habeo*.

which is vsually by reason of the change of their signification: as *consulere aliquem* to give counsell to any one: & *consulere aliquem* to aske counsell of any one. Thus commonly the construction followeth the signification.

So *Nuncio tibi*, & sometimes *nuncio ad te*. *Plaut. Credere duorum verum, and omnium verum credere.* *Plaut. Ignosco condono te.* *Gratulor tibi hanc rem, haec re, or hac de re.*

## The Accusative case after

the Verbe.

Q. What Verbes require an Accusative case?

A. Verbes Transitiues.

Q. What Verbes are those?

A. All Actiues, Commonis, and Deponents, whose action or doing passeth into some other thing to expresse it by, and haue no perfect sense in themselves.

Q. Whereof may they haue an Accusative case?

A. Of the doer, or sufferer.

Q. May not Verbes Neuters haue an Accusative case?

*Transire*, *grosu*, *actio* *transire* *in rem aliam*.



*d* Verbs Neuters may also haue an Accusatiue case figuratiuely, that is, by some Trope or figure: as, by

*Metaphora, Metonymia, Synecdoche, &c.* yet like as the Verbs Transitiues in whose place they are put: as, *Ardebat Alexin* for *vehementer amabat*, or else by *Enallage* or *Ellipsis*. See the rule, *Sunt quæ figurate.* a *interrogo, posco, postulo, flagito, exigo.* b *Alto celo.* One of the Accusatiue cases may be turned into the Ablatiue with a Preposition or without, as in the Latine rule.

A. Yes: of their owne signification. *d.*

Q. Are there not some Verbs which will haue two Accusatiue cases?

A. Yes: Verbs of *a* asking, teaching and *b* arraying.

Q. Whereof?

A. *c* One Accusatiue case of the sufferer, another of the thing.

### The Ablatiue case after the Verb.

*a* This Ablatiue case may vsually be expressed by one of these Prepositions,

*per, pro, propter, ob, or cum:* as, *Taceo metu, h.e. pra metu.*

They may also be knowne by Particles of it.

asking: as, *cur, quare, quomodo:* as, *Cur oderunt boni peccare virtutis amore.*

L. The ablatiue cases of the cause or maner

of doing, haue sometimes Prepositions ioyned vnto them. *b* *Vili, paulo, &c.* are oft put without Substantiues, and the Substantiue *pretio* or the like vnderstood: so *multo, paucio, caro, immenso.* *c* Some Substantiues of price are also put in the Genitiue case gouerned of the word *pretio* vnderstood, or the like word: as, *centussus, decussus,* and *valore* may sometimes haue an Accusatiue case: as, *valere dimis auis.*

Q. What Verbs will haue an Ablatiue case?

A. *VV* All Verbs require an *a* Ablatiue case of the instrument, put with this signe *with* before it; or of *the* cause, or of the manner of doing.

Q. What mean you by that?

A. All Verbs will haue an Ablatiue case of the word that signifieth the instrument wherewith any thing is done, hauing this signe *with* put before it; or of the word which signifieth the cause why any thing is done; or of the manner of doing of it.

Q. What case must the word which signifieth the price that any thing cost be put into, after Verbs?

A. Into the *b* Ablatiue.

Q. Must it alwaies be the Ablatiue?

A. Yes: *c* except in these Genitiues, when they are put alone without Substantiues: as, *Tanti, quanti, plaris, minoris,*

*santius, tantidem, quantius, quantiliber, quanticunque.*

Q. If these words bee put with Substantives, what Cases must they be then?

A. The Ablative; according to the Rule.

Q. What other words are vsed after Verbs of price in stead of their Casuall words?

A. These Aduerbs, *Carius* more dear, *vilis* more cheap, *melius* better, *peius* worse.

Q. What other Verbs require an Ablative Case properly?

A. Verbs of *d e* plenty, scarceness, filling, emptying, loading or vnloading.

Q. What other?

A. *Utor, fungor, fruor, potior, later, gaudeo, dignor, muto, mune-ro, communico, afficio, prosequor, impertio, impertior: L g mectior, niter ve/cor, epulor, uiuo, glorior, super sedeo.*

Q. What case will Verbs haue which signifie *b* receiuing, distance, or taking away?

A. An Ablative case with one of these Prepositions: *a, ab, e, ex* or *de*.

Q. But may not this Ablative case bee turned into a Dative?

A. Yes: after Verbs of taking away, or distance.

Q. What Case will Verbs of comparing or exceeding haue?

A. An Ablative case.

Q. What Ablative case?

A. Of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding.

Q. If a Noun or a Pronoun Substantive bee ioined with a Participle, either expressed or vnderstood, and haue no other word whereof it may be gouerned; what case shall it bee purinto?

ned with these Aduerbs, *bene, male, melius, prius, optime,issime* may haue an Ablative case with a Preposition *b* *do d f i o, d m i t t o, a m i t t o, s u m m o r e o, a b i g o, a m o r e o, r i d m o, r e l i g o, p r o t i b e o, p r o d e f e n d o, u i n d i c o, d e p r o, e f f r a n t, r e a b, r e p r i m o, a r c o, r i n u o, d e c l i n o, a b s t i n e o, a f f e c t o.* For the Ablative, Accusative or Genitive; after Verbs by the figure *Synecdoche*, see the Latin rules, *Verbis quibusdam additur, &c. Quadam tamen effertur;* and the rule in *Synecdoche*. *Per S y-*

*d* So *Scaeco, de-  
ficio, nitor, fru-  
do, abduco, m-  
mulo, orbo, u-  
ano, augeo, fasti-  
do, dono, miter-  
dis, uico, m-  
pulis, m-  
L, e Sundry  
Verbs of plen-  
ty, &c. may  
haue a Genit.  
as, *Abundo, ge-  
o, impleo, saturo,  
carco, participo.*  
Some an Abl.  
with a Preposi-  
tion, and some  
time an Accu-  
sative,  
*f fungor, fruor,  
porior, &c.*  
haue sometimes  
other cases;  
some an Acc-  
usative, some  
a Genitive.*

*L g Mercor* ioi-

A. The

A. The Ablative case absolute.

Q. What meane you by absolute?

A. Without other gouvernement.

Q. By what wordes may this Ablative case be resolved?

A. By any of these words, *Dum, cum, quando, si, quancquam, postquam.*

Q. Many not the same Verbe gouverne diuers cases?

A. Yes; in a diuers respect, as *Dedit mihi vestem pignori, te presente, propria manu.*

### Constructions of Verbes Passives.

Reg. Verbes  
Neuter-Pas-  
sives signify-  
ing Passively  
haue the same  
construction  
as Verbes Pas-  
sives; as, *va-  
pulo, venio, liero  
exule, &c.*

Q. What Case will a Verbe Passive haue after him?

A. An Ablative case of the doer with a preposi-  
tion, and sometime a Dative.

Q. What meane you by those words of the Doer?

A. Of the Person which is meant to doe any thing.

Q. What other cases may verbes Passives haue besides the  
Ablative or Dative of the Doer?

A. The same cases that their Actives haue: as, *Accusaris à me  
furti, &c.* Participles of Verbes Passives, as of the Pretertense  
and future in *Dm*, haue vsually a Dative case.

Q. What if the sentence be made by the Verbe Active, in  
Reed of the Passive?

A. Then the Dative or Ablative must be turned into the  
Nominative, before the Verbe.

\* Infinitive

Moodes are  
sometimes put

by *Enallage* for the Preterimperf. tense: sometimes they are put alone, hauing the former  
Verbe or Adiective vnderstood by *Ellipsis*.

Q. What are Infinitive moodes vsually gouerned of?

A. Of certain Verbes and Adiectives.

### Gerunds.

\* The Infini-  
tue Moode  
may be some-  
times put  
in steed of a  
Gerund.

Q. What Case will \* Gerunds and Supines haue?  
A. The same Case as the Verbes which they come  
of.

The

The Gerund in *di*.

- Q. **W**hen the English of the Infinitive Mood Active, or of the Participle of the Present tense, commeth after any of these Noun Substantives, *Studium, causa*, *di* may sometimes have a Genitive case Plurall in stead of the case which the verb governs.
- Q. what may it fitly be made by?
- A. By the Gerund in *di*.
- Q. What may the same Gerund in *di* be used after also?
- A. After certain Adjectives.

The Gerund in *do*.

- Q. **W**hen you have the English of the Participle of the Present tense, with this signe \* *of* or *with*, \* So with any of these signes, *In, with, through for, from or by*.
- comming after a Noun Adjective; what must it be made by?
- A. The Gerund in *do*.
- Q. What else must be made by the Gerund in *do*?
- A. The English of the Participle of the Present tense comming after a Substantive, with this signe *in* or *by*, before him.
- Q. How is the Gerund in *do* used?
- A. Either without a Preposition, or with one of these Prepositions, *a, ab, e, de, ex, cum, in*.

The Gerund in *dum*.

- Q. **I**f you have an English of the Infinitive Mood comming after a reason, and shewing a cause of that reason; what must it be put in?
- A. It must be put in the Gerund in *dum*.
- Q. What is the Gerund in *dum* used after?
- A. After one of these Prepositions; *Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante*.
- Q. If you have this English *must* or *ought*, in a sentence, where it seemeth that the Latine should be made by the Verb
- \* Gerunds may be turned into adjectives Gerundives.

The Gerund  
in *di* into the  
Genit. case.

The gerund in  
*di* into the abl.

The gerund in  
*di* into the  
Accusative.

Verb *Oportet*, signifying *It must*, or *It behooveth*; what may it be sily put into?

A. The Gerund in *dum*, with this Verb *est*, being set Imper-  
sonally, joined vnto it.

Q. What case then must that word be which seemeth in the  
English to be the Nominative case?

A. The Dative.

## Supines.

\* The Supines

*Verbum* & *nup-*  
*rum* signifie

Passively: as,

*Do vauum, do*

*filiam nuptum,*

I give my

daughter to be

married.

So in all Neu-

ter passives. &

with the Inf-

initive Mood

*iri.*

Note that po-

ets vse to put the Infinitive Mood for the first Supine.

*Assum est, itum est, cessatum est,* seeme

rather to be Imperfonals of the preterperf. tense, than Supines: like as in *surgit cubitu, redit*

*renatus: cubitu* and *renatus* are rather to be taken for Nouns than Supines.

Q. What signification hath the first Supine?

A. \* The Active, signifying to do.

Q. What is it put after?

A. Verbs and Participles, which betoken moouing to a

place.

Q. What signification hath the later Supine?

A. The signification of a Verb Passive.

Q. What doth it follow?

A. Nouns Adiectiues.

Q. What may this Supine be turned into?

A. Into the Infinitive Mood Passive; that wee may say in-  
differently, *Facile factu*, or *facile fieri*, easie to bee done.

## The Time.

Q. What Case must Nouns be which betoken part of  
time?

A. \* Most commonly the Ablative; sometime the Accusa-

Q. \* How can you knowe this?

A. By asking the question *when*.

Q. What Case must Nouns bee which betoken continuall  
term of time, without any ceasing or intermission?

A. Com-

See peculiar

kinds of speech

concerning

Time, in the

Latine rule;

*Dicimus etiam*

*in paucis diebus*

## Space of place, and Place.

83

A. Commonly the Accusative; sometime the Ablative.

Q. How can you knowe when Nouns signifie continuall term of time?

A. By asking this question, How long.

\* *Tertio vel ad  
tertium [diem] ca-  
lendas, i. e. ante  
calendas.  
So In ante diem  
Ex ante diem  
Nonarum Lem-  
arij, for ex die  
ante, &c.*

## Space of Place.

Q. **W**hat Cases are Nouns put in which signifie space between place and place?

A. \* Commonly in the Accusative; sometime in the Ablative.

\* *Abest bidui, i.  
e. spacium vel  
spacia bidui.*

## A Place.

Q. **N**ouns Appellatives, or names of great places (that is, names of Countries) if they follow a Verb signifying a motion or action, in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place, whether must they be put with a Preposition, or without?

A. With a Preposition most commonly, though sometime without.

Q. In a place, or at a place, if the place bee a proper name of a lesse place, as of a City or Towne, of the first or second Declension, and singular Number; what Case must it bee put in?

A. In the Genitive.

Q. What common Nounes, or names of places, signifying in or at a place, are in the same manner put in the Genitive case?

A. These foure: *a Humi, domi, militie, belli.*

\* Q. What Adiectives may be joined with these Genitives, *Humi, domi, &c.*

A. Onely *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, aliena.*

\* Q. If any other Adiectives be joined vnto them, what case must they be put in?

A. In the Ablative.

*a Terra & roga  
are vsed some-  
time like humi,  
domi,  
b Tully hath  
Humi domis  
mortui, and  
Domitius erat  
educatus.*

*Q.* But if the place, in or at which any thing is done, bee a proper name, of the third Declension; or Plurall Number; in what case must it be put?

*A.* In the Dative or Ablative case.

*Q.* Is there no common Noun so put?

*A.* Yes; *Rur*: as, we say, *ruri* or *rure*, at or in the country.

*Q.* If your word be a proper name of some lesse place, as of a city or towne, and signifie to a place; in what case must it be put?

*A.* In the Accusative case, without a Preposition usually.

*Q.* What other Nouns are so put?

*A.* *Domus* and *rui*.

*Q.* From a place or by a place, in lesser places; in what case must it be?

*A.* In the Ablative case without a Preposition.

*Q.* Are no other common Nouns so put?

*A.* Yes: onely *domus* and *rui*; all other Nounes may haue Prepositions.

## Impersonals.

\* *Interest* and *refert* may bee put with other cases, sometimes: as, *Interest ad laudem meam*, *Paruo discrimine refert*, *huc Interest*, *quoniam refert*, *Refert, quod refert*, *Hoc dominus ac pater interest*; *Interest* is heer a Personal, signifying doth differ: as if, *Dominus interest hoc*, *ac pater interest hoc*, by *Zengma*.

*Q.* **VV** Hether haue Verbs Impersonals any Nominative before them, as Personals haue?

*A.* No.

*Q.* What is their signe to knowe them by?

*A.* *It* or *there*, commonly.

*Q.* But what if they haue neither of these signes before them?

*A.* Then the word that seemeth in the English to bee the Nominative case, shall bee such case as the Verb Impersonall will haue after him.

*Q.* What cases will Verbs Impersonals haue after them?

*A.* Some a Genitive, some a Dative, some an Accusative; some both an Accusative and a Genitive.

*Q.* How many Impersonals require a Genitive case?

*A.* Three: \* *Interest*, *refert* and *est*, being put for *interest*.

*Q.* Will



Q. Will these have a Genitive case of all words?

A. Yea: except *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra* and *cuius*, the Ablative cases of the Pronouns Possessives: for these must be put in the Ablative case after *Interest* and *refert*.

Q. What Impersonals require a Dative case?

A. *Libet, licet, patet, liquet, constat, placet, expedit, prodest, sufficit, vacat, accidit, convenit, contingit*; with other like, set down in the Latine Syntax.

Q. How many will have an Accusative case onely?

A. Four: *Delectat, c. decet, innuat, oportet*. And these three, *Attinet, pertinet, spectat*, have an Accusative with a Preposition.

Q. How many will have an Accusative case with a Genitive?

A. Six: *Poenitet, tædet, \* misereor, misereor, piget* and *pudet*.

Q. Verbs Impersonals of the Passive voice, if they be formed of Verbs Neuters, what case do they govern?

A. Such case as the Verbs Neuters whereof they come.

Q. What cases of the person have all Verbs Impersonals of the Passive voice, properly.

A. The same cases as other Verbs Passives have: that is, an Ablative with a Preposition, or sometimes a Dative of the Doer.

Q. Is this case alwaies set down with it?

A. No: many times it is understood.

Q. When a deed is signified to be done of many, the Verb being a Verb Neuter; what may be done elegantly?

A. The Verb Neuter may be fitly changed into the Impersonal in *nr*.

L. Q. May not Impersonals be changed into Personals?

A. Yes, sundry of them may sometimes: as, *Uterum dolet, arbuta innuant*.

b So certum est, confert, compescit, conducit, displicet, dolet, euenit, nocet, obest, præstat, stat, vestat, breuit, ualebit, satius sit, superest.

c Decet vobis is a Grecism, because we say,

πρέπει ὑμῖν.

\* Laet, allit, fugit, may thus have an Accus. case: as, me laet.

Mene dmi vicem me miseret. Ter.

d This is besides the case of the Doer.

So all Verbs Passives have the same case of the thing with the Accusatives.

= Roman 80 f + 79  
 108 f + 79  
 109 f + 79  
 110 f + 79  
 111 f + 79  
 112 f + 79  
 113 f + 79  
 114 f + 79  
 115 f + 79  
 116 f + 79  
 117 f + 79  
 118 f + 79  
 119 f + 79  
 120 f + 79  
 121 f + 79  
 122 f + 79  
 123 f + 79  
 124 f + 79  
 125 f + 79  
 126 f + 79  
 127 f + 79  
 128 f + 79  
 129 f + 79  
 130 f + 79  
 131 f + 79  
 132 f + 79  
 133 f + 79  
 134 f + 79  
 135 f + 79  
 136 f + 79  
 137 f + 79  
 138 f + 79  
 139 f + 79  
 140 f + 79  
 141 f + 79  
 142 f + 79  
 143 f + 79  
 144 f + 79  
 145 f + 79  
 146 f + 79  
 147 f + 79  
 148 f + 79  
 149 f + 79  
 150 f + 79  
 151 f + 79  
 152 f + 79  
 153 f + 79  
 154 f + 79  
 155 f + 79  
 156 f + 79  
 157 f + 79  
 158 f + 79  
 159 f + 79  
 160 f + 79  
 161 f + 79  
 162 f + 79  
 163 f + 79  
 164 f + 79  
 165 f + 79  
 166 f + 79  
 167 f + 79  
 168 f + 79  
 169 f + 79  
 170 f + 79  
 171 f + 79  
 172 f + 79  
 173 f + 79  
 174 f + 79  
 175 f + 79  
 176 f + 79  
 177 f + 79  
 178 f + 79  
 179 f + 79  
 180 f + 79  
 181 f + 79  
 182 f + 79  
 183 f + 79  
 184 f + 79  
 185 f + 79  
 186 f + 79  
 187 f + 79  
 188 f + 79  
 189 f + 79  
 190 f + 79  
 191 f + 79  
 192 f + 79  
 193 f + 79  
 194 f + 79  
 195 f + 79  
 196 f + 79  
 197 f + 79  
 198 f + 79  
 199 f + 79  
 200 f + 79

## Construction of Participles.

\* Yet Participles of Verbs Substantiues, and of Verbs of calling, and the like, haue commonly a Nominat. case after them, though they had a Vocat. before them: as, *Salue prius omnium pater patriæ appellat.*  
*O puer future bonus et doctus,*  
 though we may make it by *Antiprosis.*

2. **W**hat cases do Participles gouern?

A. Such case as the Verbs that they come of?

Q. What may Participles be changed into?

A. Into Nouns.

Q. How many waies?

A. Foure.

Q. Which is the first?

A. When the voice of a Participle is construed with another case then the Verb that it cometh of.

Q. Which is the second way?

A. When the Participle is compounded with a Preposition, with which the Verb that it commeth of cannot bee compounded.

Q. Which is the third?

A. When it formeth all the degrees of Comparifon.

Q. Which is the fourth?

A. When it hath no respect, nor expresse difference of time.

Q. When Participles are changed into Nounes, what are they called?

A. Nouns Participials.

Q. What cases do Participles gouerne when they are so changed into Nouns?

A. A Genitiue.

Q. Do all Nouns Participials require a Genitiue case?

A. *Exosus, perosus, persus*, are excepted, and specially to be marked.

Q. Why?

A. Because though they seem to bee Participles of the Passive voice, yet they commonly haue the Actiue signification, and do gouern an Accusatiue case.

\* Haue they not alwaies so?

A. No: *Exosus* and *perosus* do sometimes signifie Passiuely, and haue then a Datiue case: as, *Exosus Deo*, odious to God, or hated of God.

\* These Participles, *Natus, prognatus, factus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus*, haue properly an Ablat. case.

Construction of Adverbs.

Q. What case do Adverbs govern?

A. Some a Nominative, some a Genitive, some a Dative, some an Accusative.

Q. What Adverbs require a Nominative case?

A. *En* and *ecce*, when they are Adverbs of shewing, have commonly a Nominative, though sometimes an Accusative: but if they signify upbraiding, or reproaching, or disgracing any thing, they have only an Accusative.

Q. \* What Adverbs require a Genitive?

A. a Adverbs of quantity, time and place,

Q. What Adverbs govern a Dative case?

A. Certain Adverbs derived of Nouns Adjectives which require a Dative case: as, *b Obuiam* derived of *obuius*, *similiter* of *similis*.

Q. Have you not some Dative cases of Nouns Substantives which are used Adverbially; that is, made Adverbs?

A. Yes: *Tempori. luci, vesperi.*

Q. What Adverbs require an Accusative case?

A. Certain which come of Prepositions serving to the Accusative Case: as, \* *propius* of *prope*.

Q. How many waies may Prepositions be changed into Adverbs?

A. Two: first, when they are set alone without their case: secondly, when they do form all the degrees of Comparison.

Q. What Case will Adverbs of the Comparative and Superlative degree have?

A. Such Cases as Comparatives and Superlatives have usually.

\* In *ubi* genus & quo *scitatus*, *Genitium* & *scitatum* seem to be put for elegancy chiefly: as, in *minime*

*genitium* - a *instar* also may either be used as an Adverb with a genitive case, or else as a Noun undeclined, with *ad* expressed or understood: as, *instar montis*, *ad instar cast. oram.* *b Venit aduersum mibi.*

\* *Propius stabulis*, for *propius a stabulis*.

c *Clanculum patres*. *Plant.*

*Clanculum*, a

*clam*, governing an Ablative

and sometime an Accusative:

as, *clam virum.*

*Plant. Cedo* y-

fed Adverbially, signifying

Appoint thou, will have an

Con- Accusative case.

## Construction of Conjunctions.

*a* Ergo being put for *causa* may haue a genitive case: as, *Illius ergo venimus*, not properly.

*b* For Moods to be joined to Aduerbs and Conjunctions, because they are many and very necessary to be knowne, cause the scholars to learn the Latine rules beginning at *Quibus verborum modis*, and to be perfect in them

**Q.** What Cases do Conjunctions gouern?  
**A.** They gouern *a* none; but couple like cases.

**Q.** What mean you by that?

**A.** They joyn together words in the same case.

**Q.** What Conjunctions do couple like cases?

**A.** All Copulatiues, Disjunctiues, and these foure, *quàm*, *nisi*, *præterquam*, *an*.

**Q.** May they not sometimes couple diuerse cases?

**A.** Yes: in regard of a diuerse construction.

**Q.** Do Conjunctions Copulatiues and Disjunctiues couple nothing but cases?

**A.** Yes: they commonly join together like *b* Moods and Tenses.

**Q.** May they not joyn together diuerse Tenses?

**A.** Yes: sometimes.

## Construction of Prepositions.

**Q.** Is the Preposition *in*, alwaies set downe with his case?

**A.** No: it is sometimes vnderstood; and yet the word put in the Ablatiue case, as well as if the Preposition were set down.

**Q.** Are not sundry other Prepositions oft vnderstood also, as well as *in*?

**A.** Yes.

**Q.** What cases do Verbs require which are compounded with Prepositions?

**A.** They sometimes require the case of the Prepositions which they are compounded with; that is, the same case which their Preposition requires. And oft times Verbs compounded with *a*, *ab*, *ad*, *con*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, *in*, haue the same Prepositions repeated with their cases, and that more elegantly: as, *Abstinuerunt à viris*.

*Abdicauit se  
 pratura. Cic.  
 Appulsi terram.*

Construction of Interjections.

Q. What cases doe Interjections require?

A. Some a Nominatiue, some a Datiue, some an Accusatiue, some a Vocatiue.

Q. What Interjections require a Nominatiue case?

A. (a) O.

Q. What a Datiue?

A. b *Hei* and *Ueh*, or *ue*.

Q. What an c Accusatiue?

A. d *Hem* and *prob*.

Q. What a Vocatiue?

A. *Prob*, and sometimes *Ab, ohe* and *heu*.

\* Q. Are not Interjections sometimes put absolutely, without case?

A. Yes: often.

a *Vab* hath also  
a Nominatiue.  
b *Hei* is found  
both with a  
Nominat. and  
a Vocat. also.  
c *Hem* *astutus*.  
Ter. *Hem tibi vo-*  
*luptatem*. So  
*Apaga & eben*.  
d *Hem* and *prob*  
may sometime  
haue a Nomi-  
natiue case.

For the figurative construction differing from these rules, see the rules De figuris, after the end of the Latin Syntax: and more briefly, in M<sup>r</sup>. Farnabees Tropes and Figures.



# THE POSING OF THE Rules, called *Propria quæ Maribus.*

Generall rules of proper Names, and first  
of proper Masculines.

Q. How can you knowe what Gender a Noun  
is off?

A. I haue certaine rules at *Propria quæ  
maribus*, which teach me the Genders of  
Nounes.

Q. How can you know by these rules?

A. First, I must look, according to the order of my Acci-  
dence, whether it be a Substantiue or an Adiectiue: If it be a  
Substantiue, I haue my rule between *Propria quæ maribus*, and  
*Adiectiua vnani*, &c.

Q. If it bee a Substantiue, what must you look for next?

A. Whether it be a Proper name, or a Common, called an  
Appellatiue.

Q. If it be a Proper name, what must you look for then?

A. Whether it belong to the male kinde or female; that is, to  
the hee, or shee.

Q. If it be a Proper name belonging to the male kinde,  
what Gender is it?

A. The Masculine.

Q. Where is your rule?

A. *Propria quæ maribus tribuuntur*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All Proper names belonging to the male kinde, [ or  
which were wont to goe vnder the names of hees ] are  
the

the Masculine Gender.

Q. How many kinds of proper Masculines haue you be-  
longing to that Rule?

A. Fiue : Names of heathenish Gods, men, \* floods, mo-  
neths, windes.

riuers, and so are of the feminine Gender \* *Albulapota Deozagua* is vnderstood by *Synthesi*. So  
*sepidum Iader* ; *flumen* is vnderstood : or else it is the Neuter, because in is a barbarous word vn-  
declined.

\* *Stryx*, *Corymbus*  
*Lethe*, are  
Greek words,  
and names of  
standing ponds  
or fennes, not

### Proper Feminines.

Q. IF it bee a proper name, belonging to the female kinde,  
or shees ; what Gender must it be ?

A. The Feminine.

Q. VWhere is your Rule?

A. *Propria femineum*.

Q. VWhat is the meaning of that rule ?

A. All Proper names belonging to the female kinde, [ or  
going vnder the names of shees ] are the feminine Gender.

Q. How many kindes of proper Feminines haue you be-  
longing to that rule ?

A. Fiue : Names of Goddeses, women, cities, countries,  
Ilands.

Q. Are all names of Cities the Feminine Gender ?

A. Yea, all ; except two of the Masculine : as , ( *a* ) *Sulmo* &  
*Agragas*. Three of the Neuter : as , *Argos* , *Tybur* , *Praneste* :  
And one both Masculine and Neuter : as , *Auxur*.

Q. Where is your rule for those which are excepted ?

A. *Excipienda tamen quedam*.

*a Abidos* is a  
Greek word,  
and thought  
to be the name  
of a freight or  
narrow sea : or  
if a towne, it is  
to be referred  
to Masculine  
*Sulmo*, *Agragas*

### Generall rules of Appellatiues.

Q. B Vt if your Noun be none of these kindes of Pro-  
per names mentioned at *Propria quæ maribus* , but  
some Appellatiue or common name : how must you finde the  
Rule ?

A. It is then either the name of a tree, or of some bird, beast,



or fish, or some other more common name; all which have their speciall rules.

Q. Where is the rule for names of trees?

A. *Appellativa arborum erunt, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All names of trees are of the feminine Gender: except *pinus* and *oleaster*, of the Masculine; and *Siler*, *suber*, *ibnus*, *robur* and *acer*, of the Neuter Gender.

## Epicens.

Q. Where is the Rule for birds, beasts and fishes?

A. *Sunt etiam volucrum.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning?

A. The names of birds, beasts, and fishes, are the Epicene Gender.

Q. What is the common exception from all Nounes concerning their gender?

A. *Omne quod exit in um.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of that?

A. That all Nownes Substantiues proper or common, ending in *um*, are the <sup>a</sup> Neuter Gender: so is euery Substantiue vndeclined.

<sup>a</sup> So *Londinum*

*Libra um*, *brū*

*dusum* are

Neuters.

(b) *Pyritum*

*Philonium*, *Pha*

*nium*, being

proper names

of women and

mide Latine

words, are the

feminine Gen

der though

they come of

Greek Appel-

lat ues which

are the Neut.

\*Q. Are all Substantiues ending in *um*, the Neut. Gender?

A. All, but names of men and <sup>b</sup> women: according to that rule of *Despanterius*; *Um neutrum pones, hominum si propria tolles.*

Q. But how shall the Gender be knowne in Epicens, and so in all other Appellatiues?

A. By the Genitiue case.

Q. By what rules?

A: *Dicta Epicæna quibus, &c.* And, *Nam genus hic semper dignoscitur ex Genitio.*

Q. How by the Genitiue case?

A. By considering whether it increase or no; and if it increase, whether it increase sharp or flat; or as we we may tearme it more easily, long, or short.

Q. When

Q. When is a Nounesaid to increase?

A. When it hath moe syllables in the Genitiue case, then in the Nominatiue: as *virtus virtutis*.

Q. How many speciall rules haue you to know the Gender, by the increasing, or not increasing of the Genitiue case?

A. Three.

Q. Which be they?

A. The first is, *Nomen usn crescens Genitiuo*.

The second: *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitiui syllaba acuta sonet, &c.*

The third: *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitiui sit gravis, &c.*

The first speciall Rule.

Q. **VV**hat is the meaning of your first speciall Rule, *Nomen non crescens*?

A. Euery Noun Substantiue common, not *a* increasing in the Genitiue case *b* singular, is the feminine Gender; sauing those excepted in the rules following.

Q. How many sorts haue you excepted?

A. Some of the Masculine Gender, some of the Neuter, some of the Doubtfull, some of the Common of two.

Q. How many Rules haue you of Masculines excepted, not increasing?

A. Foure: 1. *Mascula nomina in a, &c.* 2. *Mascula Gracorum, &c.* 3. *Mascula item verres.* 4. *Mascula in er, seu venter.*

Q. What meane you by *Mascula nomina in a dicuntur, &c*?

A. Many names of offices of men ending in *a*, are the Masculine Gender; as, *Hic Scriba, a*, a scribe or a scriuener.

Q. What is the meaning of the second Rule? *Mascula Gracorum, &c*?

A. All Nounes of the *c* first Declension in Greeke being made Latine Nounes, and ending in *as, es, or a*, are the Masculine Gender: as, *Hic Satrapas, a*, *hic Athletas, a*, or *athleta, a*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of the third Rule? *Mascula item verres*?

*a* *Aulai, aurai*, and the like do not increase properly, but by changing and resolving the diphthong *a* into *ai* after the old manner. *b* This not increasing is meant of the Genit. singular onely, not Plurall.

*c* Some few are excepted: as, *Charia, Maragarita, Catastia, Catapulta*, which are of the feminine. *Stockwood.*

A. These words are also the Masculine Gender; *verres, natalis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of *Masculain er, seu venter, &c.*?

A. Nounes Substantiues ending in *er, os, or us*, not increasing in the Genitiue case, are the Masculine gender: as, *hic venter ventris, hic logos gi, hic annus i.*

Q. Is there no exception from that rule *Masculain er*?

A. Yes: *Examinei gentris sunt mater, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That these words ending in *er, os, and (d) us*, are the feminine Gender, excepted from *Masculain er, &c.* as, *Hec mater matris, &c.* so *ficus* of the fourth declension put for a fig. And words ending in *us*, comming of Greeke words in *os*: as, *papyrus, &c.* with sundry other of the same kinde in *us*, comming of feminines in Greek.

Q. Where is your rule of Neuters not increasing?

A. *Neutrum nomen in e, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Euery Noun ending in *e*, hauing *is* in the Genitiue case; and euery Noun ending in *on, or in um, (e)* not increasing; also *bippomanes, cacoëthes, virus, pelagus*, are the Neuter Gender: *Vulgus* is the Masculine and Neuter.

Q. Where is your rule for Doubtfuls, not increasing?

A. *Incerti generis sunt talpa, &c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words are of the doubtfull Gender; *talpa, dama, &c.* so *ficus* for a diseale, making *fici* in the Genitiue case, &c.

Q. Where is your rule for Commons not increasing?

A. *Compositum à verbo dans a, &c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of that rule?

A. Euery compound Noun ending in *a*, beeing deriued of a Verbe, and not increasing, is the Common of two Genders: as *Grajugana*, being deriued of the Verbe *Gigno, &c.* so are *senex, aurign*, and the rest of that rule.

(d) Anus for an old woman is sometimes found to make *annis* in the Genitiue case singular, as if it were of the third declension, after the old manner.  
(e) *Insiurandū* doth not increase properly, that is, in the last word and last syllable; but only in the first wherewith it is compounded.

The second speciall Rule.

Q. **W**hat is your second special Rule?  
 H. *Nomen crescentis penultima si Geniini syllaba acuta sonet, &c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of that rule?

A. Euery Noun Substantiue common, increasing sharp or long in the Genitiue case, is the feminine Gender; saue those excepted in the rules following.

Q. VVhat meane you by that, To increase sharp or long?

A. To haue the last syllable, but one, of the Genitiue case increasing, to be lifted vp in pronouncing, or to be pronounced long: as, \* *Virgins virtutis.*

Q. How many chiefe exceptions haue you from this Rule?

A. Foure: some wordes of the Masculine, some of the Neuter, some of the Doubtfull, some of the Common, are excepted.

\* *So dos dotis  
 ros corio: res rei:  
 spes spei,  
 Dote fero in:  
 Plaut. seemeth  
 to be false prin-  
 ted; fero for  
 fero ox fero.*

Q. How many rules haue you of acute or long Masculines excepted.

A. Three: *Mascula dicuntur monosyllaba, &c.* 2. *Mascula sunt etiam polysyllaba in n.* 3. *Mascula, in er, or, & os.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of the first rule, *Mascula dicuntur, &c.*

A. These Nounes of one syllable increasing acute or long, are the Masculine Gender: as, *Sal, sol, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of *Mascula sunt etiam polysyllaba in n, &c.*

A. All Nounes ending in *n*, being of moe syllables than one, and increasing long in the Genitiue case, are the Masculine Gender: as, *Hic Acarnan, ânis.* So all such wordes ending in *o*, signifying a body, or bodily thing: as, *Leo, curculio.* So also *senio, ternio, sermo, &c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of the third rule, *Mascula in er, or, & os, &c.*

A. All Nounes ending in *er, or & os*, increasing sharp or long, are the Masculine Gender: as, *crater, conditor, heros, vis.*

So

\* So } So all other words in that rule, and many ending in \* *dens* : as,  
*Sextans.* } of *bidens*, with words compounded of *As*, *assis* : as, *Dodrans*, *se-*  
*Quadrās.* } As *mis*, *semis*, &c.  
*Triens.* }  
*Quincūx.* } yn- Q. Haue you no exception from these two last rules?  
*Septunx.* } A. Yes : there are foure words excepted, which are of the fe-  
*Dennx.* } cia. minine Gender ( as, *Syren*, *mulier*, *soror*, *uxor* ) by *Sunt mulicbre*  
*Dextans.* } As. *genus syren*, &c.

Q. Where is your rule for Neuters increasing sharpe or long?

A. *Sunt Neutralia & hac monosyllaba*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words of one syllable increasing sharp or long, are the Neuter Gender : as, *Mel*, *fel*. Also all words of mce syllables ending in *al*, or in *ar*, increasing long : as, *Capital*, *alis*, *laquear*, &c. Only, *Halec* is of the Neuter and Feminine Gender : as, *Hac vel hoc halec*.

Q. Where is your rule for long Doubtfuls?

A. *Sunt dubia hac, pytho*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These words increasing sharp are the Doubtfull Gender : as, *Pytho*, *scrobs*, &c. So *stirps* for a stump of a tree, and *calc* for a heele. Also *dies* a day ; except that *dies* is onely the Masculine Gender, in the Plurall Number.

Q. Where is the rule of sharp or long Commons?

A. *Sunt commune parens*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words increasing sharp, are the Common of two Genders : as, *Parens*, *author*, &c. And so the compounds of *frons* : as, *bifrons* ; with *custos* and the rest of the rule.

### The third and last speciall Rule.

Q. Give me your third speciall Rule.

A. *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitini sit grauis*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Euery Noun Substantiue Common, increasing flat or

or short in the Genitiue case, is the Masculine Gender.

Q. What meane you by this, To increaseth flat?

A. To haue the last syllable, but one, pressed downe flat in the pronouncing: as, *Sanguis, sanguinis*.

Q. How many exceptions haue you from this Rule?

A. Foure: some Feminines are excepted, some Neuters, some Doubtfuls, some Commons.

Q. How many rules haue you of Feminines encreasing short?

A. Two: *Feminei Generis sit hyperdissyllabon in do*; And *Gracula in as, vel in is, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of *Feminei generis sit hyperdissyllabon, &c.*?

A. Euery Noun of more syllables then two, ending in (a) *do*, and making *dis* in the Genitiue case (as, *Dulcedo, dulcedinis*) and in *go*, making *ginis* (as, *compago compaginis*) if they increaseth short, are the Feminine Gender: so are *virgo, grando*, and the rest of that rule.

Q. What is the meaning of *Gracula in as vel in is, &c.*

A. That Latine words ending in *as*, or in *is*, if they be made of Greek words, & increaseth short in the Genitiue case, are the feminine Gender: as, *Lampas lampadis, iaspis iaspidis*. So *pecus, iudis, forfex, cis, supellex, ilis* (b) and the rest of that rule.

Q. Where is your rule of short Neuters?

A. *Est neutrale genus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All Nounes ending in *a*, signifying a thing without life, if they increaseth short are the Neuter Gender. ] so all such Nounes ending in *n*, as *omen*, in *ar*, as *inbar*, in *ur*, as *iecur*, in *us*, as *onus*, in *ut*, as *occiput*: Except *petten* and *furfur*; which are the Masculine. And so all the rest of that rule are the Neuter Gender: as *Cadaver, verber*, (c) *iter*, &c. and *pecus*, making *pecoris*.

Q. Giue the rule of short Doubtfuls.

A. *Sunt dubij generis cardo, margo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These words increaseth short are the Doubtfull Gender:

(a) *Cupido* for a greedy desire is sometimes used in the Masculine Gender; as, *Auti cacum cupido*: so when there is allusion to *Cupid*.

(b) *Mulier* may better be referred to this rule, because it commonly increaseth short; and may be ioyned to the end of the rule thus; *Et mulier, namque hac melius sub classe locatur*

(c) *Iter* makes *itineris*, in the Genitiue, of an old word *itiner*. *Smither* a tache or clasp, may be referred hither, being of the Neuter.

der : as, *cardo, margo, &c.*

Q. Giue the rule of short Commons.

A. *Communis generis sunt ista, &c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning?

(d) *Homo* and *uero* are sometimes found in the feminine Gender : as, (d) *vigil vigilis, &c.*  
 A. These words are the Common of two, increasing short : as, *Scio nuntium peperisse hic. Quia homo nata erat, Cicero. Nec vox hominem sonat : O Dea certe, Virg.*

### The generall Rule of Adiectiues.

Q. W Here begins your rule for Adiectiues?

A. *Adiectiua unam, &c.*

Q. How many rules are there of them?

A. Fiue. 1. For all Adiectiues of one termination like *felix*. 2. for al of two terminations like *Tristis*. 3. for all of three terminations like *bonus*. 4. for Adiectiues declined but with two Articles like Substantiues. 5. for Adiectiues of proper declining.

Q. Giue your rule for all Adiectiues of one termination like *Felix*.

A. *Adiectiua unam duntaxat, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Adiectiues hauing but onely one word or termination in the Nominatiue case, that one word is of all three Genders : as, *Nom. Hic, hac & hoc felix.*

Q. Giue your rule for all Adiectiues of two terminations like *Tristis*.

A. *Sub gemina si voce, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. If Adiectiues haue two wordes or terminations in the Nominatiue case, as *omnis* and *omne* ; the first word as *omnis*, is the Common of two Genders, or the Masculine and the Feminine, the second as *omne* is the Neuter : as, *hic & hac omnis & hoc omne.*

Q. What is your rule for all Adiectiues of three terminations, like *bonus, a, um*?

A. A:



A. *At si tres variant voces, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. If Adiectives haue three words or terminations in the Nominatiue case, as *Sacer, sacra, sacrum*; the first as *Sacer* is the Masculine, the second as *sacra* is the Feminine, the third as *sacrum* is the Neuter.

Q. Where is your rule for those Adiectiues which are declined like Substantiues, with two Articles onely?

A. *At sunt quæ flexu, &c.*

Q. Giue me the meaning of that rule.

A. These Adiectiues are Substantiues by declining, yet Adiectiues by nature and vse: as, *Hic & hac pauper, Gen. huius pauperis*: so *puer*, and the rest.

Q. But may not some of these be found in the Neuter Gender?

A. Yes: \* sometimes; but more seldome.

Q. Giue your rule for those which haue a speciall kinde of declining.

\* *Dives opus.*  
*of sospes depositum,*  
*pauperis inuen-*  
*iri, habere solo.*

A. *Hæc proprium quendam, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words haue a speciall declining, differing somewhat from all examples in the Accidence.

Q. Shew me how.

A. Thus: *Hic campester, hæc campestris, hoc campestre*: or *hic & hæc campestris, & hoc campestre. Gen. huius campestris*. In the rest of the cases they are declined like *tristis*.

Q. What is the meaning of those last words, *Sunt quæ deficient, &c.*

A. That there are certain other Adiectiues which are Defectiues: which shall be spoken of in another place, with some others.

Q. Where is that?

A. In the Heteroclits.



# POSING OF THE

## Rules of the Heteroclits, called

### commonly, *Quæ*

### *Genus*.

Q. Ave you not some other Nounes,  
of an other kinde of declining,  
then those at *Propria quæ maribus*?  
A. Yes: wee haue sundry, in the  
rules which we call *Quæ Genus*.  
Q. What are those Nounes tear-  
med properly?  
A. Heteroclits.

Q. What meane you by Heteroclits?

A. Nounes of an other maner of declining; that is, Nounes  
declined otherwise then the ordinary manner.

Q. How many generall kinds are there of Heteroclites?

A. Three: *Variantia genus*, *defectiua*, *redundantia*: that is,  
such as change their Gender or Declining. Secondly, such as  
want some case or Number. Thirdly, such as haue ouermuch  
in declining.

Q. Where are these set downe together?

A. In the two first verses of *Quæ genus*.

Q. Shew me how.

A. First these words, *Quæ genus aut flexum variant*, doe  
note those that vary. Secondly, these words *quæcumque nona-  
to ritu deficiunt*, doe signifie the defectiues. Thirdly, these  
words, *superintue*, do signifie those which redound or haue  
too much.

Heteroclites

Heteroclites varying their Gender.

Q. **V**Here begin your Rules for those which vary their Gender and declining?

A. *Hæc genus ac partim, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the Rule?

A. These words change their Gender and declining.

Q. How many sorts have you of these?

A. Sixe; set downe in three generall rules.

Q. Name the sorts.

A. First, some of the Feminine Gender in the Singular Number, and the Neuter in the Plurall. Secondly, Neuters in the Singular Number; Masculines and Neuters in the Plurall. Thirdly, Neuters Singular, Masculines only in the Plurall. Fourthly, Neuters Singular, Feminines Plurall. Fifthly, Masculines Singular; Neuters Plurall. Sixthly, Masculines Singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall.

Q. Where is your rule for Feminines Singular, Neuters Plural?

A. (a) *Pergamus infelix, &c. Singula fæmineis, neutris pluralia* a *Hæc Pergamō* is a Greeke word, *Pergamū* is found in *Plantus* in the *Stockw.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These two words *Pergamus* and *Supellex* are the Feminine Gender in the Singular Number, the Neuter in the Plurall: as, *Hæc Pergamus, pergamī*; In the Plurall, *Hæc pergamina, horum pergamorum*, so *hæc supellex*: Plur. *hæc supellectilia*.

Q. Give your rules for Neuters Singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall.

A. *Dat prior his numerus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These foure words, *Rastrum, frænum, flum*, and *Capistrum*, are of the Neuter Gender in the Singular Number, Masculine and Neuter in the Plurall: as, *hæc Rastrum*, Plur. *hæc rastra vel hæc rastra, &c.*

Q. Where is the rule for Neuters singular, which are Masculines onely in the Plurall?

A. *Sed audi: Mascula duntaxat cælos, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. *Cælum* and *Argos* are the Neuter Gender in the singular Number, and the Masculine onely in the Plurall: as, *Hoc cælum, Plural, hi cæli tantum: so hoc Argos, Plural, hi Argi.*

Q. Where is the rule for Neuters singular, Feminines Plurall?

A. *Nundinum & hinc epulum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That these three, *Nundinum, epulum, balneum*, are Neuters in the singular Number, and Feminines onely in the Plurall.

Q. Are none of these the Neuter Gender in the Plural Number?

A. The Poet *Iuvenal* hath *Balnea* in the Plural Number.

Q. Give me the rule for Masculines singular, Neuters Plurall.

A. *Hæc maribus dantur, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. These eight words are Masculines singular, Neuters Plurall: to wit, *Manalus, Dyndimus, Ismarus, Tartarus, Taygetus, Tanarus, Malsicus, Gargarus.*

Q. Where is the rule of Masculines singular, Masculines & Neuters Plurall.

A. *At numerus genus his dabit, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning.

A. These foure words, *Sibilus, iocus, locus, auernus*, are of the Masculine Gender in the singular Number, Masculine and Neuter in the Plurall.

### Defectives.

Q. **VV** Here begin your rules for the Heteroclits, called Defectives?

A. *Quæ*

A. *Qua sequitur manca, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All these sorts of Nounes following, 'are lame [ or defective ] in Number or in Case.

Q. Rehearse the severall sorts of Defectives, as they are sette downe in your Booke, before the rules or in the margents.

A. Aptotes, Monoptots Diptots, Triptots, Nounes wanting the Nominatiue and Vocatiue, Nounes wanting the Vocatiue case onely: Propers wanting the Plurall Number: Neuters singular wanting certaine cases in the Plurall: Appellatiues Masculines wanting the Plurall: Feminines wanting the Plurall: Neuters wanting the Plurall: Masculines wanting the Singular, Feminines wanting the Singular, Neuters wanting the Singular.

Aptots.

Q. Which are those which you call Aptots?

A. Such as haue no severall case, but are alike in all cases.

Q. Where is the rule of them?

A. *Qua nullam variant casum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words vary no case, and are therefore called Aptots: As (a) *Fas, nil, nihil, instar*: so, many ending in *u*, and in *i*. In *u*, as *Cornu, genu*; *i*, as *Gummi, frugi*: So also *Tempe, tot, quot*; and all numbers, from three to a hundred.

Q. Haue these no number?

A. Yes; *Fas, nil, nihil, instar, cornu, genu, gummi*, are of the Singular Number vndeclined. (b) *Frugi*, both Singular and Plurall vndeclined. (c) *Tempe* of the Plurall vndeclined. *Tot, quot*, and all numbers from three to a hundred (as d *Quatuor, quinque, &c*) are the Plurall number vndeclined.

Singular and Plurall. e *Tempe* is the Neuter Gender, and Plurall number of the first Declension of the Contrasts in Greeke, as *Teichea, Teiche*; so it makes e long in the rule *Sic Tempe, tot quot, &c.* as *Thessala, Tempe, d Ambo* and *duo* are found to bee of all Genders and Cases vndeclined, as *duo* in Greeke.

a *Fru*, the light corne in the toppe of the eare; *Gir*, the herbe *Nigella Romana*; *Tax*, a yerke or sound of a lash or of a whip, are also Aptots. b *Pondo* is vsed both in the

Q. Are

Q. Are none of these declined in either Number?

A. Yes; *Cornu* and *Gann*, with others ending in *u*, are declined wholly in the Plurall Number.

Q. How decline you *fas*, and the rest of the Singular nūber?

A. *Sing. Hoc Fas innvariabile.*

Q. How decline you words in *u*, as *Cornu*.

A. *Hoc cornu innvariabile in Sing. Plur. Hac cornua; horum cornuum, his cornibus, &c.*

Q. Decline *Tempe*.

A. *Plur. Hac Tempe innvariabile.*

Q. How decline you *Tot*, & those of the Plu. Number?

A. *Plur. Tot innvariabile: or, Hi, he, et hec Tot innar: so Hi, he, & hac quatuor innar. &c.*

This is the vsu  
all manner.

## Monoptots.

Q. Which call you Monoptots?

A. Such words as are found only in one oblique case.

Q. What meane you by an oblique case?

A. Any besides the Nominatiue and the Vocatiue.

Q. Giue your rule for Monoptots.

A. *Estque Monoptoton, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These words ( *a* ) *Noctu*, *natu*, *inssu*, *inissu*, *astu*, *promptu*, *permissu*, are of the Ablatiue case Singular. *Astus* is read also in the Plurall Number. *Inscias* is found only in the Accusatiue case Plurall.

a *Noctu* is  
found of the  
feminine Gen-  
der for *nocte*.

Q. Decline *Noctu*.

A. *Ablat. Hoc Noctu; so the rest.*

Q. Decline *Inscias*.

A. *Accus. has inscias.*

## Diptots.

Q. What words doe you call Diptots?

A. Such as haue but two cases.

Q. Giue

**Q.** Giue the rule.

**A.** *Sunt Diptota quibus, &c.*

**Q.** Giue the meaning of the rule.

**A.** These words haue but onely two cases in the singular number, *foris forte, spontis sponte, plus plusis, ingeris ingere, verberis verbere, tantundem tantidem, impetis impete, vicem vice.* These haue two in the Plurall number, *repetundarum repetundis, suppetia suppetias.*

**Q.** Haue none of those words of the Singular number, all the cases of the Plurall number?

**A.** Yes: these foure, *verberis, vicem, plus* and *ingere.*

**Q.** Giue the rule for them.

**A.** *Verberis, atque vicem, sic plus, &c.*

**Triptots.**

**Q.** **W**hat words do you call Triptots?

**A.** Such as haue but three cases in the Singular number.

**Q.** Giue the rule.

**A.** *Tres quibus inflectis, &c.*

**Q.** What is the meaning of that rule?

**A.** These two words (*a*) *precis* and *opis*, haue but three cases in the Sing. number: as, *precis, precem, prece; opis, opem, ope*: *precis* in the dative. *Nihil est precis loci relictum.* *vis* is seldome read in the Dative.

**Q.** Giue your rule for those which want the Vocat. case.

**A.** *Qua referunt, ut qui, &c.*

**Q.** What is the meaning of that Rule?

**A.** All Relatiues, Interrogatiues, Distributiues, Indefinites, and all Pronouns, besides *tu, meus, noster* and *nostris*, doe lacke the Vocatiue case.



Q. Give your Rules of Proper Names, wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Propria cuncta notes, quibus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. This shortly: All Proper names, names of graine [ or corne ] things reckned by waight, hearbs, moist things, metalls, doe naturally and commonly want the Plurall number.

Q. But may not Proper names sometimes haue the Plurall number?

A. Yes: but not properly, that is, not when they are taken for proper names; but when they are taken for Appellatiues or common Nounes: Or when there are moe of the same name.

Q. Shew me how by example.

A. As, when *Catonēs* are taken for wise men, such as *Cato* was: *Decij* put for valiant men, such as *Decius* was: *Macenarēs* put for worthy Noble men, such as *Macenas* was; then they are in the Plurall Number. Or, when there are sundry called *Decius*, or by any the like name.

Q. Give the rule for this exception.

A. *Est ubi pluralem retinent, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. These sometimes haue the Plurall Number, sometimes they want it.

Q. Give your rule of Neuters Singular, wanting certaine cases in the Plurall.

A. \* *Ordea, farra, forum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These Neuters, *Hordeum, far, forum, mel, mulsuum, defrutum, &c.* have onely three cases in the Plurall Number: that is, the Nominatiue, Accusatiue, and Vocatiue.

Q. Decline *Hordeum*.

A. Sing. Nom. *hoc hordeum*, Gen. *huius hordei*. Plu. Nom. *haec hordea*, Accus. *hordea*, Voc. *hordea*.

Q. Give your rule of Appellatiues Masculines wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Hef.*

\* *Hordea.*

This rule is set for an exception from *Propria cuncta notes.*

A. *Hesperus & vesper, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Masculines, *Hesperus, vesper, pontus, limus, finus, penus, sanguis, ather,* and *nemo* (which is of the common of two Genders) doe want the Plurall Number.

\* Q. Hath *Nemo* all the cases in the Singular Number?

A. It is seldome read in the Genitiue or Vocatiue: according to that rule of *Despanterius*; *Nemo caret Genito, quinlo, numeroque secundo*: *Nemo* wants the Genitiue, and Vocatiue Singular, and the Plurall Number.

2. Giue your rule of Feminines, wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Singula Fœminæ generis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These Feminines do commonly want the Plurall Number; *Pubes, salus, talio, indoles, tussis, pix, humus, lues, fisis, fuga, quies, cholera, fames, bilis, senectia, inuentus.* But *Soboles* and *labe* haue the Nominatiue, Accusatiue and Vocatiue in the Plurall Number: and so haue all Nounes of the fift Declension: except *res, species, facies, acies,* and *dies*; which haue the Plurall Number whole.

Q. Are there no other Feminines wanting the Plurall Number?

A. Yes: names of vertues and vices doe commonly want the Plurall Number: as, *Stultitia, inuidia, sapientia, desidia,* and many other words like.

2. Giue your Rule of Neuters wanting the Plurall.

A. *Nec licet his Neutris, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Neuters want the Plurall number; *Delicium, senium, lethum, cœnum, salum, barathrum, virus, vitrum, viscum, penum, institium, nihilum, ver, lac, gluten, a balce, gelu, solium, imbar.*

2 *Balec* as it is the Feminine hath *baleces* in the Plurall Number. Hor.

**Q.** Giue me your Rules of Masculines wanting the Singular Number?

**A.** *Mascula sunt tantum, &c.*

**Q.** Giue the meaning of it.

**A.** These Masculines do want the Singular Number; *Men-  
nes, maiores, cancelli, liberi, antes, menses*, being taken for an  
issue of blood, *lemures, fasti, minores, natales, penates*; vvith  
certaine proper names of places, of the Plurall Number: as,  
*Gabij, Locri*, and the like.

**Q.** Giue your rule for Feminines wanting the Singular  
Number.

**A.** *Hac sunt feminei generis, &c.*

**Q.** Giue the meaning of it.

**A.** These Feminines want the Singular Number; *Exuvie,  
phalera*, and so the rest. So *plaga* signifying nets, with *valua,  
dimittie, nuptia, lactes*, and names of Citties which are of the  
Feminine Gender, and Plurall Number: as, *Theba, Athene*,  
and the like.

**Q.** Giue your Rule for Neuters wanting the Singular.

**A.** *Rarius hac primo, &c.*

**Q.** Giue the meaning of the Rule.

**A.** These Neuters want the Singular Number; *Mania,  
tesqua, praeordia, lustra, arma, mapalia, bellaria, munia, ca-  
stra, iusta, sponsalia, rostra, crepundia, cannabula, exia, effata*,  
also the feasts of the heathenish Gods: as, *Bacchanalia* and  
the like.

### Hetroclits, called *Redundantia*.

**Q.** **G** Giue your Rules for those words which redound;  
or which haue more in declining then Nounes  
haue commonly.

**A.** *Hac quasi luxuriant, &c.*

**Q.** How many rules haue you of them?

**A.** Fiue First, of such words as are of diuerse terminati-  
ons,

ons, declining and Genders. Secondly, such as haue two Accusatiue cases. Thirdly, such as haue diuerse terminations, and some of them diuerse declining in the same sense and Gender. Fourthly, such as are of the fourth & second declension. Fifthly, Adiectiues of diuerse terminations and declining.

Q. Where is your rule for those which are of diuers Terminations, Declining and Gender?

A. *Hac quasi luxuriant, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. These Substantiues haue diuerse Terminations, Declining and Genders: as, *hic tonitrus hoc tonitru*, *hic clypeus hoc clypeum*, *hic baculus hoc baculum*, *hic sensus hoc sensum*, *hic tigris hoc tigrem*, *hic tigris hoc tigris*, and *hic tigris tigris*; *hic punctus hoc punctum*, *hoc sinapi inuariabile*, *hoc sinapis*, *hic pecus oris*, and *sinus hoc sinum*, *hoc menda hoc mendum*, *hic viscus hoc viscum*, *hoc cornu inuariabile*, *hoc cornum* and *hic cornus*, *hic euentus hoc euentum*, \* and many other like vnto them.

\* As, *rete & retis*, *perduellus & perduellus*, *pecus adis*, and *pecus oris*, and *Fanes*, *is & ei*, *arum*, *us*, and *arum*, *inuiabile*, *arum*, *inuiabile*, *arum*, *inuiabile*.

in the Plural. *Problema* and *problematum*, *dogma*, *sechema*, *schema*: *schema*, *dis*, and *schema*, *a*: so *pascha*, *arum*, and *pascha*, *a*: *iuger*, and *iugerum*, *i*, and *iuger*, *is*, and *iugeris*, *is*. So *Labium*, and *labia*, *arum*, and *labium*, *nasus* and *nasum*, *collus* and *collum*, *uterus* and *uterum*. *Hic guttur* and *hoc guttur*: *Ulysses*, *us*, and *Ulysses* *Ulysses*, by Synapsis *Ulysses*, and by contraction *Ulysses*, of *Ulysses*, of the third Declension of the contracts in Greeke; like *Basilus*. So are *Achilli*, *Oronti*, *Achati*, when they are vsed in the Genitiue case, as they are oft; as is manifest by the Adiectiues agreeing with them in the Genitiue.

Q. Giue your rule for those which haue two Accusatiue cases.

A. *Sed tibi praterea, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that Rule.

A. Certaine Greeke words, when they are made Latine words, haue two Accusatiue cases; one of the \* Latine, an o- \* These are selected of the Greek: as, *Hic panther eris*, *Accus. hunc pantherem* dome vsed in the Accus. case in Latine, *vel panthera*; so *crater is*, *Accus. hunc craterem vel cratera*: *cassid*, *is*, *Accus. hunc cassidem vel cassida*; *ather*, *atherem vel athera*.

Q. May not other Substantiues bee made of the Greeke Accusatiue case?

A. Yes : as, of *panthera* may bee made *hac panthera panthera*.

Q. Where is your rule for those which haue diuers terminations in the Nominatiue case, in the same sense and Gender?

A. *Vertitur his rebus, sensus, &c.*

Q. Giue me the meaning of that rule.

A. These words haue diuerse Nominatiue cases, and some of them sundry declinings, keeping the same sense and Gender: as, (a) *Hic Gibbus* *bi*, and *gibber eris*, *hic cucumis* *vel cucumer cucumeris*, *hac stipis* *stipis*, and *hac stipis* *is*, *hic vel hac cinis cineris*, and *ciner cineris*, *hic vomis* *vel vomer vomeris*, *hac scobis* *vel scobs is*, *hic vel hac puluis* *vel puluer eris*, *hic & hac puber* *vel pubes eris*.

Q. What other words haue you belonging to this Rule?

A. Words ending in *or*, and in *os*: as, *Hic honor* and *honoris*, *hoc ador* and *ados adoris*: so *hac apes* and *apis is*, *hac plebs* and *plebis is*.

Q. Are there not other Nounes also belonging to this Rule?

A. Yes, many comming of Greek words: as, *Hic delphinis*, and *delphinus i*, *hic elephas* *tis*, and *elephantus ti*, *hic congrus* *vel conger i*, *hic Meleagrus* *vel Meleager i*, *hic Tencrus* and *Tencer i*: so, many other like.

Q. Giue your Rule for those that change their Declension.

A. *Hac simul & quarti, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These Nounes are of the second and fourth Declension: as, *Laurus*, *quercus*, *pinus*, *figus*, *colus*, *penus*, *cornus* (when it significth a dog-tree) *lacus* and *domus*.

Q. Decline *Laurus*.

A. *Hac laurus*, Gen. *lauri* *vel laurus*, &c. so the rest.

Q. Where

---

Q. Where is your Rule for Adiectiues of diuerse declinings and endings?

A. *Es quæ luxuriant, (unt, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. There are certaine Adiectiues which haue two maner of endings and declinings: and especially those which come of these words; *arma, ingens, nectans, somnus, cliuus, animus, limus, fraxum, cera, bacillum.*

Q. How doe these end?

A. Both in *us*, and in *is*: as, *inermus*, and *inermis*, comming of *arma*.

Q. How are these declined?


A. Ending in *us*, they are declined like *bonus*; in *is*, like *tristis*: as, *inermus, a, um*; and *hic & hæc inermis & hoc inermis*.

---

THE



## THE POSING OF THE Rules of the Verbs, called *As in præsentī.*

Q.  What are the Rules of Verbs for ?

A. For the Preterperfect tenses and Supines of Verbs.

Q. In what order are those rules of the Verbs placed ?

A. First, common Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbs ending in *o*. Secondly, Preterperfect tenses of compound Verbs. Thirdly, Supines of simple Verbs. Fourthly, Supines of compound Verbs. Fifthly, Preterperfect tenses of Verbs in *or*. Sixthly, Verbs having two Preterperfect tenses. Seventhly, Preterperfect tenses of Verbs Neuter Passives. Eighthly, Verbs borrowing their Preterperfect tense. Ninthly, Verbs wanting their Preterperfect tense. Tenthly, Verbs lacking their Supines.

Q. For the Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbs ending in *o*, what order is kept ?

A. According to the order of the four Conjugations. First, Verbs of the first Conjugation, like *Amo*. Secondly, Verbs of the second Conjugation, like *Docco*. Thirdly, Verbs of the Third Conjugation, like *Lego*. Fourthly, Verbs of the fourth Conjugation, like *Audio*.



Of the common Praterperfect tense of  
simple Verbes of the first  
Coniugation.

Q. Give your Rule for all simple Verbes ending in *o*, of the first Coniugation like *Amo*.

A. As in *praesenti perfectum*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. That Verbes of the first Coniugation, hauing *as* in the Present tense, as, *Amo amas*, will haue *au* in the Praterperfect tense like *amaui*: as, *No nas, nani*; except (a) *lauo lauas*, which makes *laui*, not *lauaui*; so *iuuo iuui*: and *nexo, seco, neco, mico, plico, frico, domo, tono, sono, crepo, veto, cubo*, which make *ui*: as, *nexo as, ui*. Also *do das*, which makes *dedi*, and *sto, stat, steti*, *necaui, Plaus*.

(a) *Laui* & so the rest excepted may seem to haue been sometimes of the third Coniugation.

They make the Praterperfect tense very seldom in *ui*, though sometime some of them are found so: as, *necaui, Plaus*.

The second Coniugation.

Q. Where is your Rule for Verbes of the second Coniugation like *Doceo*?

A. *Es in praesenti perfectum*, &c.

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. Verbes of the second Coniugation, hauing *es* in the present tense like *doceo, accer*, will haue *ui* in the Praterperfect tense like *docui*: as, *Nigro nigres nigriui*.

Q. Haue you no exceptions from this rule?

A. Yes: my book seemes to make six.

Q. What is the first?

A. *Iubeo excipe inssi*, &c.

Q. Giue the meaning of it?

A. These Verbes are first excepted; *Iubeo* which makes *inssi*, not *iubui*; *sorbeo* hauing *sorbui* and *sorpsi*, *Misceo mulsi*, *luceo* *luxe*, *sedeo sedi*, *video vidi*, *prandeo prandi*, (b) *strideo stridi*.

Q. What is the second exception?

A. *Quatuor his infra*, &c.

(b) *Strideo, seruire, caure*, are sometimes read as if of the third Coniugation. *Frigui* hath also *frigui* in the Praterperfect tense, and so *refrigui*.

Q

Q. Giue

# 114. Preterperfect tenses of the third Coniugation.

Memordi and  
spondi are  
out of vse.

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. That the first syllable of the preterperfect tense is doubled in these foure Verbes; *Pendeo*, making *pendi*; *mordeo* *memordi*; *spondeo* *spondi*; *tondeo* *tondi*.

Q. What is the third exception?

A. *L vel r ante geo si fiet, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. If *l* or *r* be set before *geo*, *geo* must be turned into *si*, in the Preterperfect tense: as, *urgeo* *urxi*, *malgeo* *malxi* and *mulxi*. These ending in *geo*, make *xi*: as, *Frigeo* *frixi*, *lugeo* *luxi*, *augeo* *auxi*.

Q. What is the fourth exception?

A. *Das fleo fles, fleti, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Verbes in *leo* make *vi*, in the Preterperfect: as, *Fleo* *fleti*, *Leo* *leni*, and the compounds of *Leo*: as, *deleo* *deleni*, *soleo* *pleni*, and *neleo* *neni*.

Q. What is the fifth exception?

A. *A maneo mansi &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning.

A. *Maneo* makes *mansi*; so *torqueo* *torxi*, and *habeo* *haxi*.

Q. What is the last exception?

A. *Ueo* *fi vi*, &c.

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. Verbes ending in *Ueo* make *vi*: as, *serueo* *serui*; except *uideo* and *conuideo* comming of it, which make both *uixi* and *uixi*. To which may be ioyned *cileo* making *civi*, and *uideo* *uixi*.

## The third Coniugation.

Q. Where begin your rules for Verbs of the third Coniugation like *Lego*?

A. *Tertia prateritum formabit, &c.*

Q. Haue these any common ending of the Preterperfect tense, as the Verbs of the first and second Coniugation haue?

A. No: but so many seuerall terminations as they haue of their Present tense, so many kindes of Preterperfect tenses haue

haue they.

Q. What is then the meaning of that rule, *Tertia prateritum, &c.*

A. That Verbs of the third Coniugation form their Preterperfect tense according to the termination of the Present tense: as in the rules following.

Q. How can you knowe the right Preterperfect tense and rule by those Rules?

A. I must mark how the Verb ends, whether in *bo, co, do,* or any of the rest; according to the order of the letters, and as they stand in my book: and so shall I finde my rule.

Q. If your Verb end in *bo* in the Present tense, how doth it make the Preterperfect tense?

A. By changing *bo* into *bi*: as, *Lambo lambi*; except *scribo*, which makes *scripsi*, *nubo nupsi*, and *cumbo cubui*.

Q. Giue the rule.

A. *Bo fit bi, vt Lambolambi, &c.*

Q. Tell mee shortly the meaning of euery of those rules in order.

1. What is *co* turned into?

A. *Co* is turned into *ci*: as, *vinco vici*; except *parco*, which maketh both (*a*) *peperci* and *parsi*, *dico dixi*, and *duco duxi*.

Q. What is *do* made in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Di*: as, *mando mandi*. But *finde* makes *fidi*, *finde fudi*, *tundo* *tutudi*, *pendo pependi*, *tendo tetendi*, *pedo pepedi*; so *cado cecidi*, and *cedo* to beat *cecidit*. a *Parci* is out of vse; so *scri* *scidi* and *scindi* of *scindo*.

*Cedo* to giue place makes *cessi*; so all these Verbs, *vado, rado, ledo, ludo, diuido, trudo, clando, plaudo, rodo*, make their Preterperfect tense in *si*, not in *di*: as, *vado vasi*, &c.

Q. What is *go* made in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Go* is made *xi*: as, *iungo iunxi*: except *r* bee set before *go*; for then it is turned into *fi*: as, *spargo sparsi*. But these Verbs ending in *go* make *gi*: as, *lego legi*, *ago agi*, *tango tetigi*, *pungo punxi* and *pupugi*: *pango*, when it signifieth to make a couenant, will haue *tergo & sugro* *pegegi*; but, when it signifieth to join it will haue *tergo* and *sugo*, *pegi*, and when it signifieth to sing it will haue *panxi*.

Q. What is *ho* made?

A. *Ho* is made *xi*: as, *traho traxi*, and *veho vexi*.

Q<sup>2</sup>

Q. What

116 *Preterperfect Tenses of the third Conjugation*

Q. What is *Lo* made?

*Excello excellui.*  
*Percello in Te-*  
*rence makes*  
*percussit;* vnles  
it be printed  
false for *percu-*  
*sit* of *percussio*.

A. *Lo* is made *li*: as, *colo colui*: but *psallo* with *p*, and *sallo* without *p*, doe both make *li*, not *li*: as, *psallo psalli*. Also *vello* makes *velli* and *vulsi*, *sallo sefelli*, *cetto*, signifying to break; *scenli*, and *pello pepuli*.

Q. What is *Mo* made?

A. *li*: as *uomo uomi*. But *emo* makes *emi*. And *como*, *prmo*, *dmo*, *premo*, make *psi*: as *como compsi*, &c.

Q. What is *No* made in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *ui*: as *sino sui*; except *termo* which makes *tempsi*, *sterno* *strani*, *sperno* *spreui*, *lino* which makes *leni*, and sometimes *lini* &c. *posui* for *posui*, *occidui* for *occidui* are out of use.

Q. What is *Pa* made?

A. *Psi*: as, *scalpo scalpsi*; except *rumpo* which makes *rupi*, *strepo* *strepui*, and *crepo* *crepui*.

Q. What is *quo* turned into?

A. *Qui*: as, *Linguo liqui*; except *coquo*, that makes *coxi*.

Q. What is *ro* made?

A. *ri*: as, *Sero*, to plant or sowe, *seui*; but in other significations it makes *serui*: *verro* makes *verri* and *verfi*, *vro* *vrfi*, *gero* *gessi*, *quero* *quasiui*, *tero* *trui*, *curro* *cucurri*.

Q. What is *so* made?

A. *ui*: as, *Accerso* *accerfui*; so *arcesso*, *incesso*, *lacefso*: but *capefso* makes *capefui* and *capefui*, *facefso* *facefui*, *viso* *visi*, and *pinfso* *pinfui*.

Q. What is *fo* made?

A. *ui*: as, *Pasco* *pafi*: but *posco* makes *popofei*, *disco* *didici*, *quisco* *quexi*.

Q. What is *to* made?

A. *ti*: as, *Verto* *verti*: but *listo*, signifying to make to stand, will haue *fui*: so *sterto* hath *stertui*, *meto* *metui*. Words ending in *ecto* will haue *exui* as, *Flecto* *flexi*: but *pelto* makes *pexui* and *pexi*, and *necto* *nexui* and *nexi*. *Mitto* makes *misui*, *peto* hath *petui* and *petui*.

Q. What is *vo* made?

A. *vi*: as, *Voluo* *volui*: but *vivo* makes *vixi*, *nexo* hath *nexui*, and *texo* *texui*.

Q. What

Q. What is *cio* made?

A. *Ci*: as, *Facio, feci, iacio, ieci*: but the ould word *lacio* makes *laxi*, and *specio* *spexi*.

Q. What is *dio* made?

A. *Di*: as, *Fodio fodi*.

Q. VVhat is *gio* made?

A. *Gi*: as, *Fugio fugi*.

Q. What is *prio* made?

A. *Pi*: as, *Capio cepi*: but *cupio* makes *cupius*; *rapio* makes *rapui*, *sapio* *sapiui* and *sapiui*.

Q. What is *rio* made?

A. *Ri*: as, *Pario peperii*.

Q. What is *tio* made?

A. *Tio* is made *ssi* with a double *s*: as, *Quatio quassii*.

Q. What is *üo* made?

A. *üi*: as, *statuo statui*; but *pluo* makes *pluvi*; and *plui*: *fruo* makes *struxi*, and *fluo* *fluxi*.

### The fourth Coniugation.

Q. **W**Here is your Rule for words of the fourth Coniugation, like *Audire*?

A. *Quarta dat is iui, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All Verbes of the fourth Coniugation make their Preterperfect tenses in *iui*: as, *scio, scivi, scivi*. Except *venio*, which makes *veni*: so *cambio*, *rancio*, *fancio*, *sartio*, *sepio*, *sentio*, *fulcio*, *haurio*; which make *si*: *fancio* makes *sanxi*, and *vincio* *vinxi*; *falso* hath *salui*, and *amicio* *amicui*.

Q. Doe these neuer make their Preterperfect tense in *iui*?

A. Yes: sometimes, though more seldome: by the rule *Parsius vicemur*, *cambui*, &c.

Of the Præterperfect Tenses of Compound Verbs.

Q. **W**Here is your Rule for the Præterperfect tenses of Compound Verbs?

A. *Præteritum dat idem, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That the Compound Verb hath the same Præterperfect tense with his simple Verb: as, *Docco docui, edocceo edocui.*

Q. Are there no exceptions from this rule, *Præteritum dat idem*?

A. Yes: diuerse.

Q. Which is the first exception?

A. *Sed syllaba semper, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that exception?

A. That the first syllable of the Præterperfect tense, which is doubled in some simple Verbs, is not doubled in their compounds: except onely in these three, *præcurro, excurro, repugno*; and in the Compounds of *do, disco, sto* and *posco*.

Q. Shew how for example.

A. *Curro* makes *cucurri*; but the Compound of it, as *occurro*, makes but *occurri*, not *occucurri*: so all other compounds; except *præcurro*, which makes *præcucurri*: and so *excurro, repugno, &c.*

Q. Which is your second exception from *Præteritum dat idem*?

A. Of the Compounds of *plico, oleo, pugno, do* and *sto*; as they are noted in the margin of my book, and haue euery one their seuerall rules.

Q. What is your rule for the Compounds of *plico*?

A. *Aplico compositum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. *Plico* being compounded with *sub*, or with a Noun, will haue *ui* in the Præterperfect tense: as, *Supplico ui, supplicui*: so *multiplico*, compounded of *multum* and *plico*, will haue *multiplicui*: but all the rest of the compounds of *plico* haue both *ui* and *ui*: as, *aplico, applicui vel applicui*: so *complico, replico, explico*.

Q. Giue



Q. Giue your rule for the Compounds of *oleo*.

A. *Quannus vult oleo, &c*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Although the simple Verbe *oleo* makes *olui* in the Preterperfect tense, yet all his Compounds make *oleui*: as, *Exoleo, exoleui*; except *redoleo* and *suboleo*, which make *olui*: as *redoleo, redolui, &c*.

Q. Where is your rule for the compounds of *pungo*?

A. *Composita à pungo, &c*.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All the compounds of *pungo* make *punxi*; except *repungo*, which makes *repunxi* and *repunxi*.

Q. Giue your rule for the compounds of *do*.

A. *Natum à do quando, &c*.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. <sup>a</sup> The compounds of *do*, beeing of the third Coniugation, doe make *did*, not *dedi*: as *Addo, addis, addidi*; so (b) *credo, edo, dedo*, and all the rest of them; except *abscendo*, which makes *abscendi*.

Q. What doe the compounds of *sto* make?

A. *Stiti*, not *steti*: by the rule, *Natum à sto stat, stiti habui*.

<sup>a</sup> Though many compounds of *do* are of the third Coniugation, yet the simple is now euer of the first.  
<sup>b</sup> *Credo, excreto, sum et do.*

Compounds changing the first Vowell into e.

Q. What other exceptions haue you, wherein the compound Verbs do differ from the simple?

A. Three generall exceptions.

Q. Which are those?

A. The first, of such Verbs as when they are compounded doe change the first vowell in the Present & Preterperfect tense, into e. The second, of such as so change the first vowell into i. The third of such as change the first vowell into i, saue in the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Giue the rule of those which change the first vowell into e.

A. *Verba*



120 *Compounds changing the first vowels into e.*

A. *Verba hec simplicia, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. These simple Verbes, if they bee compounded, doe change the first Vowell into e: as, *Damno* beeing compounded with *con* makes *condemno*, not *condamno*; so of *lacto*, *oblecto*: and thus in all the rest.

Q. Have you no speciall obseruation of any of those Verbes of that rule, which so change the first Vowell into e?

Yes: of some Compounds of *pario* and *paſco*.

Q. What is your obseruation of the Compounds of *pario*?

A. That two of them, that is, *comperio* and *reperio*, make their Preterperfect tense in *ri*: as, *comperio comperi*, and so *reperio reperi*: but all the rest of the compounds of *pario* make *iii*: as, *aperio aperiii*, and *operio operiii*.

Q. Is there nothing else to bee observed in the Compounds of *pario*?

A. Yes: that (except in the Preterperfect tense) they are declined like Verbes of the fourth Conjugation, although the simple Verbe bee of the third Conjugation: as, *aperire*, *operire*, *reperire*.

Q. What is the obseruation of the compounds of *paſco*?

A. That onely two of them, *compeſco* and *diſpeſco*, doe change the first Vowel into e, and make their Preterperfect tense in *iii*: as, *compeſco iſci*, *compeſcui*, and *diſpeſco diſpeſcui*: but all the rest of the compounds of *paſco*, doe keepe still the vowell and Prererperfect tense of the simple Verb: as, *epaſco*, *epaſcis*, *epaui*, &c.

*Compounds changing the first Vowell into i.*

Q. Glue your rule of those which change the first Vowell into i.

A. *Hac habeo, lateo, &c.*

Q. What

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That these Verbs *habeo*, *lateo*, *salio*, &c. if they bee compounded, doe change the first vowel into *i*; as, of *habeo* is made *inhibeo*, and of *rapio*, *eripio*, *eripui*: and so in the rest.

Q. Haue you no speciall obseruation of the compounds of *cano*?

A. Yes: that they make their Preterperfect tense in *ui*; though *cano* it selfe make *cecini*: as, *concino*, *concinui*.

Q. Giue the rule.

A. *A cano natum Prateritum per ui*, &c.

Q. Haue you no other speciall rules which are ioyned to this rule; *Hac habeo*, *lateo*, *salio*, &c.

A. Yes: of the compounds of *placeo*, *pango*, *maneo*, *scalpo*, *calco*, *salto*, *claudio*, *quatio*, *lauo*.

Q. What is your rule for the compounds of *placeo*?

A. *A placeo, sic displiceo*, &c.

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. That all the compounds of *placeo*, do change the first vowel into *i*: as, *displiceo*, except *complaceo*, and *perplaceo*, which are like the simple.

Q. Giue your rule for the compounds of *pango*.

A. *Composita à pango retinent a quatuor ista*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That these foure compounds of *pango*, signifying to ioine: that is, *depango*, *oppango*, *circumpango*, and *repango*, do keep *a*: all the rest of the compounds of *pango* are changed into *i*; (as *impingo*, *impegi*) by the rule, *Hac habeo*, *lateo*, &c. Depango depegi  
and depangi  
so repango.

Q. Giue your rule for the compounds of *maneo*.

A. *A maneo mansi*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That these foure compounds of *maneo*, *pramineo*, *emineo*, *promineo* and *immineo*, doe change the first vowel into *i*, and also make *minui* in the Preterperfect tense: as, *pramineo*, *praminui*; but all the rest of them are in all things declined like *maneo*: as, *permaneo*, *permanfi*.

Q. Where is your rule for the compounds of *scalpo*, *calco*, *salto*?

122 *Changers into i, saue in the Preterperfect tense.*

A. *Composita à scalpo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That the compounds of *scalpo*, *calco*, *salto*, doe change a into n: as, for *exscalpo* we say *exculpo*: so for *incalco* *inculco*, for *resalto* *resulto*.

Q. Giue the rule for the compounds of *clando*, *quatio*, *lauo*.

A. *Composita à clando, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning.

A. The compounds of *clando*, *quatio*, *lauo*, doe cast away a: as, of *clando* wee doo not say *occludo*, but *occludo*: so of *quatio*, not *perquatio*, but *percutio*: of *lauo* wee say *proluo*, not *preluo*.

---

Compounds changing the first vowel  
into i, saue in the Preterperfect  
tense.

Q. **V** Here is your rule for compounds changing the first vowel into i, saue in the Preterperfect tense.

A. *Hac si componas, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. That these Verbs *ago*, *emo*, *sedeo*, *rego*, *frango*, *capiō*, *lacio*, *specio*, *premo*, when they are compounded do change the first vowel into i, except in the Preterperfect, and other tenses: comming thereof: as, of *frango*, we say *refringo* *refregi*; of *capiō*, *incipio* *incepti*, not *incepi*.

Q. Haue you no exceptions from this rule, *Hac si componas*?

A. Yes: I haue exceptions for some of the compounds of *ago*, *rego*, *facio*, *lego*.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. That *perago* and *satago* are declined like the simple Verb *ago*, keeping a still.

Q. Giue the rule.

A. *Sed pauca notentur: Nam q̃ sunt simplex, &c.*

Q. What is the second exception from *Hac si componas*?

A. *Atque*

*Exceptions from those which change the first vowel into i. 123*

A. *Atque ab ago, dego dat degi, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning.

A. That these two Compounds of *ago, dego* and *cogo*, and *ergo* and *surgere*, compounds of *rego*, doo cast away the middle Syllable of the Present tense.

Q. Shew me how.

A. As we do not say *deago*, but *dego*: so for *coago*, we say *cogo*; *pergo* for *perago*; and *surgere* for *surrego*.

Q. What is the exception for the Compounds of *Facio*?

A. *Nil variat facio, nisi, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. The Compounds of *Facio* doo not change the first vowel into *i*, but in those which are compounded with Prepositions; as, (a) *inficio*: the rest, as, (b) *olfacio* and *calfacio*, keep a still

a *Perfacio, efficio, reficio.*

b *Olfacio of oleo, refacio: and calfacio of caleo, refacio, or caldum, facio.*

Q. What is the exception for the compounds of *lego*?

A. *A lego nata, re, se, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning.

A. That *Lego*, being compounded with *re, se, per, pra, sub* or *trans*, doth keep a still: as *relego*, not *religo*: the rest of the compounds of *lego*, do change the first vowel into *i*: as, *intelligo*, not *intellego*.

Q. How doo the compounds of *lego* make their Preterperfect tense?

A. Three of them, *intelligo, diligo, negligo*, make their Preterperfect tense in *lexi*; all the rest haue *legi* in the Preterperfect tense.

Of the Supines of Simple Verbs.

Q. How will you knowe the Supine of a simple Verb?

A. By the ending of the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Why so?

A. Because the Supine is formed of the Preterper. tense.

Q. Giue your Rule.

A. *Nunc ex Praterito, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule, *Nunc ex Praterito*?

A. That we must learne to forme the Supine, of the Preterperfect tense.

Q. If the Preterperfect tense end in *bi*, how must the Supine end?

A. In *tum*: as, *Bibi bibitum*.

Q. Giue the Rule.

A. *Bi sibi tum format, &c.*

Q. What is *ci* made?

A. *Ci* is made *ctum*: as, *vici victum, ici ictum, feci factum, icci iactum*.

Q. What is *di* made?

A. *Sum*: by the rule, *Di fit sum, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. *Di*, in the Preterperfect tense, is made *sum* in the Supine: as, *vidi visum*. And some of them doe make it with a double *ss*: as, *pandi passum, sedi sessum, scidi scissum, fidi fissum, fodi fossum, not fossum*.

Q. What special obseruation haue you in that rule *Di fit sum*?

A. *Hic etiam aduertat &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That the first syllable which is doubled in the Preterperfect tense, is not doubled in the Supines: as, *Totondi* makes *tonsum*, not *totonsum*: so *cecidi* *casum*, and *cecidi* *casum*, *retendi* is made *tensum* and *tenum*, *tutudi* *tunsum*, *pepédi* *peditum*, *dedi* *datum*.

Q. What is *gi* made?

A. *Gi* is made *ctum*: as, *legilectum*: *pegi* and *pepigi* make *pa-ctum*, *fregi* *fractum*, *tetigi* *tactum*, *egi* *actum*, *pupugi* *punctum*, *fugi* *fugitum*.

Q. What is *li* made?

A. *Li* is made *sum*: as, *salis*, signifying to season with salt, makes *salsum*, *populi* *pulsium*, *occuli* *culsum*, *sefellis* *salsum*, *vellis* *ulsum*, *tuli* makes *lunum*.

Q. What are these terminations, *mi*, *ni*, *pi*, *qui*, made?

A. *Tum*.

A. *Tum* : as, *emi emptum*, *veni ventum*, *ceciui, cantum*; *cepi* comming of *capi* makes *captum*, and *cepi* of *capio, capsum, rapi ruptum, liqui lictum*.

Q. What is *ri* made?

A. *Ri* is made *sum* : as, *verri versum*; except *peperi*, which makes *parium*.

Q. What is *si* made?

A. *Si* is made *sum* : as, *visi visum*; but *missi* makes *missum* with a double *ss*. These which follow make *tum* : as, *fulsi ful-tum*, *hausi haustum*, *sarsi sartum, sarsi fartum, visi vstum, gessi gestum*, *torfi* makes both *tortum* and *torsum*, *indulsi* hath *indultum* and *indulsum*.

Q. What is *psi* made?

A. *Psi* is made *tum* : as, *Scripti scriptum*; but *campsi* makes *campsum*.

Q. What is *ti* made?

A. *Ti* is made *tum* : as, *steti* coming of *sto*, and *stiti* coming of *sisto*, doe both of them make *statum* : except *verti*, which makes *versum*.

Q. What is *vi* made?

A. *Vi* is made *tum* : as, *Flavi statum*; except *pavi*, which makes *pastum* : so *lavi* hath *lotum lautum* and *lanatum*, *potavi* *potum* and *potatum*, *cavi* makes *cantum*, *seui* coming of *sero* makes *satum*, *livi* *lutum*, *solvi* *solutum*, *volvi* *volutum*, *singultivi* *singultum*, *venivi* to be tolde makes *venum*, *sepelivi* *sepultum*.

Q. What is *ui* made?

A. *ui* is made *itum* : as, *domui domitum*; but if the Preterperfect *ui* come of a Verbe ending in *uo*, it is made *itum* in the Supines, and not *itum* : as, *exui* coming of *exuo* makes *exuitum*; except *ui* of *ruo* which makes *ruitum*, not *ruitum* : *Secui* makes *sectum*, *necui* *nectum*, *fricui* *frictum*, *miscui* *mistum*, *amiciui* *amicum*, *torui* *toctum*, *docui* *doctum*, *tenui* *ten-tum*, *consului* *consultum*, *alui* makes *altum* and *alutum*, *salui* *salutem* *salutem*, *ocului* *ocultum*, *pisui* *pistum*, *rapiui* *raptum*, *serui* *serum*, and *texui* *textum*.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule, *Hac sed ui mutant in sum, &c*?

A. These Verbs turn *ui* into *sum*: as, *censui* makes *censum*, *cellui* *cellum*, *messui* *messum*: but *noxui* makes *noxum*, and *piuxi* *peaxum*. *Patui* makes *passum*, *carni* *cassum* and *caritum*.

Q. What is *xi* made?

A. *xi* is made *sum*: as, *vixi* *vincum*. But five Verbs ending in *xi*, cast away *n*: as, *Fixi* makes *fictum*, not *findum*: so *minxi* *mielum*, *pinxi* *pitum*, *strinxi* *stridum*, and *rixixi* *ridum*. Also these four Verbs ending in *xi*, make *xum*, not *sum*: *flexi* *flexum*, *plexi* *plexum*, *fixi* *fixum*, *fluxi* *fluxum*.

### Of the Supines of Compound Verbs.

Q. Where is your Rule for Supines of Compound Verbs?

A. *Compositum ut simplex formatur, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule, *Compositum ut simplex*?

A. That Compound Verbs form their Supines, as the simple Verbs whereof they are compounded: as, *docui* makes *doctum*; so *edocui* *edoctum*.

Q. Is there no exception?

Yes: *Quamvis non eadem stet, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of those words, *Quamvis non eadem*?

A. That there are some compound Supines which have not the same syllable which the simple have.

Q. Which are those?

A. The Compounds of *tuium* make *tuum*, of *ruum* *ruum*, of *salum* *sulum*, and of *aium* *sium*. So *captum*, *factum*, *iactum*, *raptum*, *cavum*, *partum*, *sparum*, *carptum*, *factum*, doo change *a* into *e*: as, of *captum* *inceptum*, of *factum* *infectum*, &c.

Q. Have you no other observations of the Supines of compound Verbs?

A. Yes: of *Edo* and *nosco*.

Q. What observation have you of the Supines of *Edo*?

A. That



A. That the compounds of *Edo* do not make *estum*, as the simple Verb *edo* doth; but *esum* alone: as, *exedo* makes *exesum*: onely *comedo* makes *comesum* and *conestum*, by the Rule, *Verbum Edo compositionem, &c.*

Q. What is your obseruation for the compounds of *Nosco*?

A. *A nosco tantum duo, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. That onely these two compounds of *Nosco*, *cognosco* & *agnosco* haue *cognitum* & *agnitum*. All the rest of the compounds of *nosco* make *notum*: as, *pernosco* *pernotum*; none of them make *noscitum*.

Preterperfect tenses of Verbs in or.

2. Where is your Rule for Verbs in or?

A. *Verba in or admittunt, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That all Verbs Passiues, whose Actiues haue the Supines, do make their Preterperfect tense, of the later Supine of the Actiue voice, by changing *n* into *us*, and putting: to *sum* vel *fui*: as, of *Lectus* is made *lectus sum* vel *fui*.

Q. Is there no exception from that rule, *Verba in or*?

A. Yes: *At horum nunc est deponens, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That Deponents and Commons are to be marked, because they haue no later Supine of the Actiue whereof to be formed: and especially those are to be noted which seeme to differ from the common kinde of declining.

Q. Repeat those which are obserued in your book.

A. *Labor* makes *lapsus*, *patior* makes *passus*, and the Compounds of *patior*: as, *compatior* *compassus*, *perpetior* *perpassus*: *fateor* which makes *fissus*, and the Compounds of it: as, *confiteor* *confessus*, *diffiteor* *diffessus*: *gradior* making *gressus*, with the Compounds of it: as, *digradior* *digressus*. So *fatisco* *fessus*, *metior* *mensus*, *utor* *usus*, *ardior* signifying to weaue, making *orditus*; *ardior* to beginne *orsus*, *nitor* *nissus* vel *nixus sum*,

\* In Verbs deponents and Commons which form the Preterperfect tense after the ordinary manner, as Passiues do; wee must faine later Supines to forme them of.

*ulcisco*

*ulciscor ultus, irascor iratus, pcorratus, obliuiscor oblitus, fraxor fructus  
 et fructus ac fretus, misereor misertus, tuor & tueor both make tuius,  
 although they haue both tuius and tuium in their Supines. Lo-  
 b Morior, eris, quor makes loquutus, sequor sequutus, experior expertus, paciscor  
 inus sum, mori, Orior, oriris vel pactus, nanciscor nactus, apiscor aptus, adipiscor adeptus, queror  
 oieris, ortus questus, profisciscor profectus, expurgiscor expurctus, comminiscor  
 sum, oriri. commentus, nascor natus, b morior mortuus, orior ortus.*

### Of Verbs hauing a double Preter- perfect tense.

2. **W**Here is your Rule for Verbs which haue two  
Preterperfect tenses?

A. *Præteritum actiue, &c.*

Q. Giue me the meaning of that rule.

A. These Verbs Neuters haue a Preterperfect tense, both  
of the Actiue and Passiue voyce: as, *Cæno cænari and cænatus  
 sum, inro inrari and inratus sum, poto potari and potus, titubo  
 titubari and titubatus, carco carni and cassus, prandeo prandi and  
 pransus, pascio pasci and passus, placeo, placui and placitus, suesco  
 sœui and sœtus, venio to be sould veniui and venditus sum,  
 nubo to be married nupsi and nupta sum, mereor meritis sum and  
 merui, libet makes libuit and libitum est vel fuit, licet makes  
 licuit and licitum est vel fuit, cadet caduit and perta sum est vel  
 fuit, pudet puduit and puditum est vel fuit, piget piguit and pigitum  
 est vel fuit.*

### Of the Preterperfect tense of Verbes Neuter Passiues.

Q. **H**Aue you not some Verbs which are called Neuter  
Passiues?

A. Yes.

Q. What Verbs are those?

A. Verbs Neuters hauing for most part the Passiue signi-  
fication

fication, and the Preterperfect tense of the Passiue.

Q. VVhat is your rule for them?

A. *Neutro passivum sic Prateritum, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. These Neuter Passiues haue a Preterperfect tense, as if of the Passiue voyce : as, *Gaudeo gaudis sum, fido fisus sum, audeo ausus sum, fio factus sum, soleo solitus sum, mereo merisus sum*. Although the Grammarian Phocas count *merisus* a Noun.

Of Verbes borrowing a Preterperfect tense.

Q. **W**Here is your Rule for those which borrowe their Preterperfect tense?

A. *Quedam Prateritum verba, &c.*

Q. Giue me the meaning of that Rule.

A. These Verbs haue no Preterperfect tense of their own, but borrow a Preterperfect tense of others : as, 1. Verbes Inceptiues ending in *scō*, beeing put for the Primitiue Verbes whereof they are deriued, doe borrow their Preterperfect tense of them.

Q. What meane you by Inceptiues ending in *scō*, put for their Primitiues?

A. Verbes which end in *scō*, signifying to begin to doe a thing, or to waxe more : as, *Tepeasco*, to begin to be warme or to waxe warme, being put for *tepeo* to be warme, hath *tepeui* in the Preterperfect tense : and so *fervesco* put for *feruo* will haue *ferui*.

Q. Name the other Verbes which borrow the Preterperfect tense.

A. *Cerno* hath *vidi* of *video*, *quatio* makes *conculsi* of *conculio*, *ferio* hath *perculsi* of *percutio*, *meio* hath *minxi* of *mingo*, *fido* hath *fedi* of *fideo*, *tullo* *sustuli* of *suffero*, *sum* hath *fui* of *sue*, *fero* *tuli* of *fero* : *stilo* signifying to stand will haue *steti* of *sto*, *furo* hath *infansi* of *infansio* : so *vescor* makes *pastus sum* of *pascor*, *medior* will haue *medicatus* comming of

*medicor, liquor liquifactus* of *liquifio*, *reminiscor* makes *recordatus*, of *recordor*.

### Of Verbes wanting their Preterperfect tenses.

Q. **W**Here is your Rule for Verbes wanting their Preterperfect tenses?

A. *Præteritum faciunt vergo, ambigo, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that Rule.

A. These Verbes vvant their Preterperfect tense. First, these sixe; *vergo, ambigo, glisco, fatisco, polleo, nideo*. Secondly, such Verbs Inceptiues ending in *isco*, which are not put for their Primitiues, but for them selues, or which haue no Primitiue Verbes: as, *Puerasco* I begin my boyes age; which is deriued of *Puer*, not of any Verbe. Thirdly, such Verbes Passiues, whose Actiues want the Supines, whereof the Preterperfect tense should be formed: as, *metuor, timeor*. Fourthly, all Meditatiues besides *parturio*, which makes *parturiui*, and *esurio esuriui*.

Q. What Verbes doe you call Meditatiues?

A. All Verbes signifying a meditation or a desire to doe a thing, or to be about to doe something, as, *Scripturio*, I am about to write; *esurio*, I hunger or haue a desire to eate.

### Of Verbes wanting their Supines.

Q. **G**lue your Rule for Verbs wanting their Supines.

A. *Hec raro aut nunquam, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All these Verbes doe commonly want their Supines;

*Lambo, mico, rudo, scabo, parco, dispesco, posco, disco, compesco, quinisco, dego, angosugo, lingo, mingo, satago, psallo, volo, nolo, malo, tremo, frideo, frido, flavico, liveo, auco, papeo, conuiueo, serueo*. So the compounds of *nuo*: as, *renuo*: the compounds of *cado*, as, *incido*: except

Of *Pareo* are found *parsum* and *parcitur*; but out of vse.

*Of Verbs wanting their Supines.*

131

except *occido* which makes *occaſum*, and *recido* which makes *recaſum*.

Alſo theſe Verbs want their Supines; *reſpno*, *linguo*, *luo*, *metuo*, *cluo*, *frigeo*, *caluo*, *ſterto*, *timeo*, *luceo* and *arceo*: but the compounds of *arceo* do make *ercoſum*. So the compounds of *gruo* want their Supines: as, *ingruo*:

Finally, all Neuters of the ſecond Conjugation, which haue *ſu* in the Preterperfect tenſe, do want their Supines:

except *oleo*, *doleo*, *placeo*, *taceo*, *pareo*, *careo*, *noceo*,  
*pateo*, *lateo*, *valeo* and *caleo*; which  
haue their Supines.

*Excello* and  
*præcello* com-  
pounds of *cello*  
do want the  
Supines.  
The com-  
pounds of *lin-  
quo* haue the  
Supines: as,  
*relictum*; though  
it be ſeldome  
read in the  
ſimple.

FINIS.

An Admonition to the Reader.

YOU are to be admoniſhed, courteous Reader, that whereas it was intended by the Authour, that the queſtions ariſing directly out of the Accidence, ſhould haue been printed in a Romane Letter, to haue been learned firſt; the reſt in an Italica, to haue been learned after, for the more eaſe of the children: The Printer, following therein the former Copy, onely marked out thoſe which ſhould haue been in the Italica Letter, with a ſtar. Therefore in the directions to the painfull School-maſter, prefixed before the booke, in the ſecond direction, for thoſe words, *firſt of thoſe in the Roman Letter, then thoſe in the Italica*, vnderſtand: firſt, learn to anſwer thoſe without a ſtar; after, thoſe ha-  
ving a ſtar or Afteriſk before them.